MINUTES OF MEETING OF COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 10 and 11, 1929.

The second meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1930 was held in its office in the Interior Department Building, on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 10 and 11, 1929.

The following members were present:

Mr. Moore, Chairman,
Mr. Garfield,
Mr. Vitale,
Mr. Cross,
Mr. Winter,
Mr. Weinman,
also Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary and Executive Officer.

There was also present Mr. Arthur F. Brinckerhoff, Landscape Architect, of New York City, who was in Washington in connection with plans for the Arlington National Cemetery, and invited to meet with the Commission.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETING: The Minutes of the Meeting held July 1, 1929, were approved.

2. LINDBERGH MEDAL: The Director of the Mint submitted final photographs of Mrs. Fraser's models for the Lindbergh Medal, and also models for the Lindbergh Medal made by Mr. Adam Pietz of the Mint at Philadelphia, with letter as follows:

August 27, 1929.

"Models for the Lindbergh Medal, submitted by Mrs. James E. Fraser and Mr. Adam Pietz, are being forwarded by messenger for inspection and opinion by the Commission of Fine Arts as to the relative artistic merits of the designs."

Each set of designs showed the head of Colonel Lindbergh on the obverse, and a flying eagle on the reverse. The models made by Mr. Pietz were so faulty in composition that Mr. Weinman rejected them at once. Mrs. Fraser's models were approved, and the Director of the Mint was so informed (Exhibit A).

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3. AMUNDSEN-ELLSWORTH-NOBILE MEDAL: The Director of the Mint submitted designs and models for the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile medal, with letter dated August 27, 1929, as follows:

> "Three sets of sketches of a model for the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile medal are being forwarded by messenger for inspection and opinion by the Commission of Fine Arts as to relative artistic merits of the designs."

The designs were inspected, and upon the recommendation of Mr. Weinman the model "Mystery of the North" was chosen for the obverse, and a design showing the ship Norge, the North Pole, and inscription, was selected for the reverse, subject to further study and the submission of a model for the reverse by the artist, which would be appropriate as a companion for the obverse. The Director of the Mint was informed accordingly (Exhibit B).

> (We have learned since that Robert Aitken did not make the design selected. The Director of the Mint had reserved the right to have models submitted by Mr. Sinnock and Mr. Pietz of the Philadelphia Mint, and the other two designs were submitted either by Mr. Sinnock or Mr. Pietz. The Director of the Mint is withholding publication of the award pending an appropriation for the medal."

4. NC-4 MEDAL, NAVY DEPARTMENT: By letter dated August 9, 1929, the Navy Department submitted designs for the NC-4 Medal, as follows:

> "Public Act No.714, 70th Congress, approved 9 February,1929, authorized the President to award, in the name of Congress, gold medals of appropriate design to the participants in the first successful trans-Atlantic flight in the United States naval flying boat NC-4, May 1919.
>
> In order to secure an appropriate design the Navy Department requested a number of firms, individuals, and organizations to submit designs. A copy of the proposal is enclosed. One of the provisions of the proposal is that the selection of the design shall be made by the Commission of Fine Arts. There are accordingly forwarded, under separate cover, for the consideration of the Commission, all the designs received in response to the Department's proposal.
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> The Navy Department will appreciate the assistance of the Commission of Fine Arts in the selection of the most appropriate design for this medal."

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4. MC-4 MEDAL, NAVY DEPARTMENT: By letter dated August 9, 1929, the Navy Department submitted designs for the MC-4 Medal, as follows:

"Public Act No.714, 70th Congress, approved 3 February,1929, authorized the President to award, in the name of Congress, gold medals of appropriate design to the participants in the first successful trans-Atlantic flight in the United States naval flying boat MC-4, May 1919.

In order to secure an appropriate design the Navy Department requested a number of firms, individuals, and organizations to submit designs. A copy of the proposal is enclosed. One of the provisions of the proposal is that the selection of the design shall be made by the Commission of Fine Arts. There are accordingly forwarded, under separate cover, for the consideration of the Commission, all the designs received in response to the Department's proposal.

The Navy Department will appreciate the assistance of the Commission of Fine Arts in the selection of the most appropriate design for this medal."

The secretary stated that in view of the many designs received (about 100) in response to the competition he had arranged with the Navy Department to have Mr. Weinman come to Washington to make an inspection of the designs.

Mr. Weinman said he inspected the designs on September 3d, and out of the 90 odd designs received he had selected 4 (numbered 1, 7, 41, and 52), and only one of them he regarded of real merit. This design (numbered 7) showed a sea gull on the obverse and a disc with legend on the reverse. Mr. Weinman said Lieutenant Commander G. A. Rood of the Navy Department had urged revision of the legend to include the name of Commander Towers, originator of the flight, and make certain other changes in the legend, as omitting titles. Design numbered 1 suggested a trident with wings for the reverse; designs 41 and 52 showed a sketch to represent the NC-4.

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Weinman the Commission approved the acceptance of design numbered 7, subject to certain changes to be made in it and the submission of a satisfactory model. The rim is to be omitted from the obverse and an arrow from the reverse.

It was ascertained that the artist of design numbered 7 is Catherine G. Barton, 54 Franklin Street, Englewood, N.J.

A report was submitted to the Navy Department (Exhibit C)

5. MARINE CORPS MEDAL: Major General W. C. Neville, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, submitted the following letter to the Commission of Fine Arts, requesting the names of medallists to compete in a proposed competition:

9 September 1929.

"Attention is invited to recent correspondence as to obtaining a design for the obverse of the Expeditionary Medal of the Marine Corps. In view of the restrictions against the engagement of personal

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services outside the Government service, which precluded favorable consideration of your suggestion that a recognized medalist be engaged to prepare such design, it seemed that the only course open whereby qualified outside medalists could be given opportunity to submit designs was by the purchase of a design through open competition. Accordingly, the matter was presented to the Comptroller General of the United States for an opinion. A copy of his opinion, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy under date of 10 August, which also quotes the letter submitting the matter, is inclosed. In view of its affirmative nature, the Marine Corps will proceed with the issuance of proposals inviting the submission of designs and offering in payment the sum of $1,000 for the design approved by the Commission of Fine Arts, the Major General Commandant, and the Secretary of the Navy.

A tentative draft of the proposal is likewise inclosed, for information and such comment as it may be desired to offer, and with request that the Commission state the period of time which it is considered should be allowed for the submission of designs, taking into consideration the desirability of obtaining the designs with the least practicable delay. It is understood that there will be a meeting of the Commission tomorrow, the 10th instant.

Attention is invited to paragraph 3 of the proposal. It is understood that the design for the reverse of the Dominican Campaign Medal has the approval of the Commission for use as the reverse of the Expeditionary Medal, superseding the standard reverse formerly used on naval service medals. The ribbon is the present Expeditionary Ribbon, for which the numberal indicating the total number of expeditions, when more than one, is already provided in Marine Corps Uniform Regulations.

It is requested that the names of medalists, etc., to whom the Commission may desire proposals sent, be furnished the Marine Corps.

The sum set in payment is as liberal as the state of the appropriation will permit, especially considering the fact that but a single design (the obverse) is called for, although some medalists might prefer to design the entire medal for the same consideration. Artists of outstanding reputation may be reluctant to devote their time and attainments toward evolving a work of art in the way of a design for submission in an open competition of this nature and at less, possibly, than their customary commissions, but considering the patriotic aspects of the matter and its contributory influence upon the fine arts of this country, it is thought that outstanding medalists may be inclined or induced by the Commission to submit designs. As open competition, of course, gives opportunity to capable artists everywhere to submit designs, it is possible that an acceptable design may come from an obscure source.

It is requested that the inclosed copy of the decision of the Comptroller General be returned when it has served your purpose.

The Major General Commandant wishes again to thank the Commission for its offer of cooperation in this matter, and desires in turn to assure the Commission of the cordial cooperation of the Marine Corps."

The ruling of the Comptroller General (Exhibit D) was read. Mr. Weinman

The ruling of the Comptroller General (Exhibit D) was read. Mr. Heimann assured the Commission of the cordial cooperation of the Marine Corps for its offer of cooperation in this matter, and desires in turn to assure the Commission that the Marine Corps will be pleased to furnish any information desired.

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noted the program of competition (Exhibit E) and made certain suggestions for changes in it as to anonymity in receiving designs, stating also that the inscription should be given in the program of competition. The Commission approved the list of artists submitted by Mr. Weinman to be invited to participate in the competition, and Major General Neville was so informed.

6. DESIGN FOR THE REPTILE HOUSE: Mr. A. L. Harris, Municipal Architect, (Exhibit F) presented to the Commission for advice plans for a Reptile House to be built in the Zoological Park. Mr. Harris stated that he and the Director of the National Zoological Park, Dr. William M. Mann, had recently returned from Europe where they visited many of the leading Zoological Parks there and that the plan of the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution, who have control of the Zoological Park, is to enlarge it. In design, this building will be similar to the newly constructed Bird House. The Reptile House will have in the interior places for snakes, small reptiles, alligators, each group placed in a natural setting of trees and other foliage, grass, sand and the like.

The Commission tentatively approved the design of the building. The Commission suggested further study of the entrance at the right of the main entrance,--the former seemed to the Commission too prominent in relation to the main entrance. The interior arrangement will also be given further study.

Mr. Harris considered with the Commission the question of a landscape plan for the Zoological Park, which would show present and future buildings and also a plan for walks and parking space at the entrances to the Park. The Commission concurred in the suggestion of Mr. Harris that visitors should be required to walk through the Park. Mr. Harris recommended that the Zoological Park be extended up the Piney Branch Parkway towards Sixteenth Street, allowing

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places for animal cages there, and in this the Commission concurred. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia were informed accordingly (Exhibit G).

Mr. Harris said that the National Zoological Park is the largest in this country, and as large if not larger than any in Europe. It comprises 175 acres.

7. HENRY CLAY STATUE: Mr. Edmond T. Quinn submitted a photograph of his one-third size model for the Henry Clay statue to be erected at Caracas, Venezuela. Upon the recommendation of Mr. Weinman this was approved by the Commission. Certain minor changes are to be made in the design of the pedestal, which are to be brought to the attention of the architect.

The question of inscription was informally submitted by the Department of State. The Commission revised the one submitted and recommended that it be cut into the granite pedestal in Spanish, just as the inscription on the General San Martin statue, which the Republic of Argentine gave to the United States is in English. The revised inscription was informally brought to the attention of the State Department (Exhibit H).

(A newspaper dispatch of September 13, 1929, reported the death of Mr. Quinn "suddenly" on Monday, September 9th, and the question of sculptor to complete the statue was taken up with Mr. Weinman)

8. MONUMENT TO SAMUEL GOMPERS: By letter dated September 3, 1929, Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, requested advice as to their memorial, as follows:

> "I have been directed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to ascertain whether or not the American Federation of Labor will be required to bear the expense of landscaping the plot on Massachusetts Avenue between Tenth and Eleventh Streets which has been selected as the location for the Gompers Memorial.
>
> The present design of model selected by the Executive Council with the understanding that certain changes will have to be made and approved by the Executive Council before the erection of the monument will be authorized calls for three reflecting lights and a small mirror pool. I was also directed to secure for the Executive Council the

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places for animal cages there, and in this the Commission concurred. The

information whether if the design is accepted by the Fine Arts Commission and the model finally approved by the Executive Council the American Federation of Labor would be required to pay for the supply of electricity for the lighting and for the supply of water for the pool.

I will appreciate your furnishing me with this information at your convenience."

Advice as to the design had also been requested by Mr. Robert Lafferty, Architect, 27 William Street, New York City, in the following letter:

August 21, 1929.

"On the 16th instant the full Council of the A. F. of L. in a regular session in the Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N.J., selected the design made by Mr. Alexander Zeitlin, sculptor, and myself for the $120,000 American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers Memorial Monument, to be erected on the triangular plat on Massachusetts Avenue between 10th, 11th and L Streets, Washington, D.C.

Yesterday the Council suggested that we now submit our designs to you and to your board for consideration, in the hope that you will also approve the designs.

Mr. Zeitlin has a diploma from the Beaux Arts, in Paris, he is 50 years of age and has had considerable experience in his line. May I mention that I am a Registered Architect and that I have studied memorials.

We would like to submit this matter in the manner you prefer to receive it; we have scale drawings of the design, we are now having photographs of the model made, and, of course, we have the model itself; it is about 8 feet by 8 feet by 3 feet high; it is not very weighty but rather bulky and fragile to transport.

We wish you would advise us when a visit would suit you best and meanwhile, if you will be so good as to let us have such data as might be helpful to us in this relation and at this time.

The Council is interested to learn if the Park Department of Washington will plant the grass and trees and provide the park benches, and there are a few other matters upon which we hope to have your advice and guidance."

Both Mr. Morrison and Mr. Lafferty appeared before the Commission ,with designs in detail of the monument. Mr. W. H. Howland of Washington was also present. Attention was called to the fact that the site proposed for the monument is only a block away from the American Federation of Labor Building, at Ninth Street and Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest. The monument is to be about 17 feet high according to this design. There will be a statue 8 feet high of Samuel Gompers in the center, and three figures of workmen in overalls,

information whether if the design is accepted by the Fine Arts Commission and the model finally approved by the Executive Council the American Federation of Labor would be required to pay for the supply of electricity for the lighting and for the supply of water for the pool.

I will appreciate your furnishing me with this information at your convenience."

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August 21, 1929.

"On the 16th instant the Full Council of the A. F. of L. in a regular session in the Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N.J., selected the design made by Mr. Alexander Keilin, sculptor, and myself for the $150,000 American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers Memorial Monument, to be erected on the triangular plot on Massachusetts Avenue between 10th, 11th and L Streets, Washington, D.C.

Yesterday the Council suggested that we now submit our designs to you and to your board for consideration, in the hope that you will also approve the designs.

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one at each corner 7 feet high, each holding a light in his outstretched hand to illuminate the figure of Samuel Gompers at night. The design provided for curved seats from corner to corner, in marble, with bronze panels on the back to illustrate the history of the progress of labor through Building Trades, Transportation, Needle Trades, Education, Printing, and Mining.

Mr. Weinman criticized the design severely as being very faulty and inappropriate for the site selected for it, saying it would result in a very unsatisfactory monument. The designs proposed for the panels would require a great deal of study, to say nothing of the fact that bronze panels exposed to the weather would soon turn black and disfigure the monument.

As to the questions raised by Mr. Morrison as to up-keep, the Commission were convinced that since the monument is to be erected in such way that "the United States shall be put to no expense in or by the erection of the monument", the Government would not assume any obligation with reference to the monument other than giving it the ordinary care given to monuments in parks and reservations in the National Capital.

The Commission disapproved the design (Exhibit I). (See also Exhibit I-1)

9. STATUE OF LEIF ERICSSON FOR ICELAND: The Commission took under consideration the question of the proposed statue of Leif Ericsson, provided for by the Act of Congress approved June 21, 1929 (Public Res.No.18,71st Congress), as follows:

> "RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to accept the invitation of the Presidents of the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom of Iceland (the Althing) to the Government of the United States of America to appoint official representatives of the American people to the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing, the National Parliament of Iceland, by appointing and sending five special

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The Commission disapproved the design (Exhibit I). (See also Exhibit I-A)

9. STATUS OF HEIF ERICSON FOR ICELAND: The Commission took under consideration the question of the proposed statue of Leif Ericson, provided for by the Act of Congress approved June 21, 1929 (Public Res.No.19,71st Congress), as follows:

"RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to accept the invitation of the Presidents of the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom of Iceland (the Althing) to the Government of the United States of America to appoint official representatives of the American people to the National Parliament of Iceland, by appointing and sending five special celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing, the

representatives to take part in this celebration on behalf of the Government of the United States of America; and the President be, and he is hereby, further authorized and requested to procure a suitable statue or other memorial of Leif Ericsson and present the same as a gift of the American people to the people of Iceland in connection with the American participation in such celebration.

Sec.2. That for the purpose of defraying the expense of participation by the Government of the United States in the said celebration as aforesaid an appropriation of such sum as may be necessary, not exceeding $55,000, is hereby authorized to include transportation, subsistence, or per diem in lieu of subsistence (notwithstanding the provisions of any previous Act), sculptors' fees, and such other expenses as the President shall deem appropriate. Approved, June 21, 1929."

The secretary stated that numerous letters have been received from Members of Congress and others, who are interested in this project, and that they are particularly anxious that an American sculptor, of Icelandic descent, namely John Magnus Jonson, 114 East 28th Street, New York City, design the statue. Mr. Einar Jonsson, a noted sculptor of Iceland, also has been recommended, and a book illustrating his work was noted with interest. There is a statue by Einar Jonsson in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Miss Nina Saesmundsson, 2 West 67th Street, New York City, a native of Iceland, who has not as yet become an American citizen, has also been recommended as sculptor of the monument.

The Commission of Fine Arts, cooperating with the Department of State in this matter, received the following letter from that Department, on the question of whether a sculptor who is not an American citizen might be chosen as the artist, and on the question of competition:

September 9, 1929.

"With reference to previous correspondence relative to the proposed memorial to Leif Ericsson to be given to the people of Iceland upon the occasion of the one thousandth anniversary of the founding of their Government, and with reference to recent conversations between a member of the Fine Arts Commission and an officer of this Department relative to the selection of a sculptor to undertake this work,

Department relative to the selection of a sculptor to undertake this work, between a member of the Fine Arts Commission and an officer of this Foundation of their Government, and with reference to recent conversations proposed memorial to Leif Ericsson to be given to the people of Iceland upon the occasion of the one thousandth anniversary of the

"With reference to previous correspondence relative to the

September 9, 1929.

as the artist, and on the question of competition:

question of whether a sculptor who is not an American citizen might be chosen

in this matter, received the following letter from that Department, on the

The Commission of Fine Arts, cooperating with the Department of State

sculptor of the monument.

who has not as yet become an American citizen, has also been recommended as a

Miss Nina Rosenwasser, 2 West 67th Street, New York City, a native of Iceland,

interest. There is a statue by Einar Jonsson in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia,

has been recommended, and a book illustrating his work was noted with

design the statue. Mr. Einar Jonsson, a noted sculptor in Iceland, also

descent, namely John Regnus Jonson, 114 West 58th Street, New York City,

that they are particularly anxious that an American sculptor, of Icelandic

Members of Congress and others, who are interested in this project, and

The secretary stated that numerous letters have been received from

appropriate. Approved, June 21, 1929."

fees, and such other expenses as the President shall deem

(notwithstanding the provisions of any previous act), sculptors'

transportation, subsistence, or per diem in lieu of subsistence

necessary, not exceeding $5,000, is hereby authorized to include

celebration as aforesaid an appropriation of such sum as may be

participation by the Government of the United States in the said

Sec.2. That for the purpose of defraying the expense of

in connection with the American participation in such celebration,

same as a gift of the American people to the people of Iceland

suitable statue or other memorial of Leif Ericsson and present the

and he is hereby, further authorized and requested to procure a

Government of the United States of America; and the President be,

representatives to take part in this celebration on behalf of the

you are informed that this Department is of the opinion that inasmuch as this memorial is to be presented next year, there would seem to be insufficient time to undertake a competition in order to ascertain the best available artist for this work. This Department believes, therefore, that the selection of the sculptor should be left entirely to the discretion and judgment of the Fine Arts Commission. It is of course understood that the sculptor selected must be an American citizen."

The Commission thereupon considered the competency of Jon Magnus Jonson for this work. The secretary said several weeks ago Mr. Jonson had personally called at the Office of the Commission and had inquired as to prospects for his making the statue; that he left small photographs of his executed work in sculpture and had said he had not as yet executed a very large monument. Also Mr. Lorado Taft, teacher of Jon Magnus Jonson, had heartily recommended him.

The photographs were inspected by the Commission. Mr. Weinman was not particularly impressed with them, and emphasized particularly the fact that while a sculptor may do a piece of work well on a small scale he might fail completely when attempting to do it on a large scale; that in this instance a $50,000 statue is involved and one that must represent the art of sculpture of the United States.

The Commission thereupon agreed that Mr. Weinman in company with Mr. Cross or Mr. Winter should call on Jon Magnus Jonson at his studio and ascertain whether he would be qualified to produce a satisfactory statue of Leif Ericsson.

Mr. Weinman also suggested securing a photograph of the statue of Leif Ericsson by Victor S. Holm, Sculptor, Instructor in the School of Fine Arts, Washington Unversity, St. Louis, Missouri. The secretary is to attend to this.

10. WILLIAM RUFUS KING MEMORIAL: The Commission approved the recommendation of Mr. Weinman that Mr. Karl H. Gruppe, 149 Sixth Avenue, New York City, be the sculptor of the William Rufus King Memorial to be erected at Clinton, N.C. It is to cost $3250, of which $750 is being made available by citizens of Clinton

It is to cost $250, of which $50 is being made available by citizens of Clinton the sculptor of the William Rufus King Memorial to be erected at Clinton, N.C. Mr. Weinman that Mr. Karl H. Gruppe, 149 Sixth Avenue, New York City, be

10. WILLIAM RUFUS KING MEMORIAL: The Commission approved the recommendation Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. The secretary is to attend to this. Leir Mricsson by Victor S. Holm, Sculptor, Instructor in the School of Fine Arts,

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and $2500 by the United States Government. The Commission will await notice from Representative Abernethy as to authority for having the work executed.

11. FORT SUMTER MEMORIAL FLAGPOLE: Mr. Moore submitted a plan and specifications for the Major Anderson Memorial Flagpole at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, which, after consideration, were approved by the Commission.

The specifications show that it is to cost $15,415, and the Executors have approved both design and specifications. Mr. Carl Mose, Sculptor of Washington, is to design the medallion of Major Anderson, to be cut into the pedestal. The inscription proposed for the pedestal, and also one to be placed on a Memorial Tablet at Fort Sumter by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, were approved by the Commission.

The Commission recommended that the matter be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval (Exhibit J and J-1). (See also Exhibit J-2)

12. ARMILLARY SPHERE, MERIDIAN HILL PARK: Mr. Moore asked Mr. Vitale whether he still felt the Armillary Sphere designed by Paul Manship, Sculptor, would be desirable for Meridian Hill Park. Mr. Vitale said that it would be a fine thing to place it in the Lower Garden at the foot of the proposed Cascades and in front of the Exedra in the center of the Garden. He estimated the cost for an 8 foot monument would be about $10,000. Thereupon Mr. Moore said that he had just received a gift of $15,000 for the Armillary Sphere. The Commission were much pleased to hear this and said there should be no difficulty now to have it erected. An Act of Congress will be necessary for permission to erect it.

13. MEMORIAL FOR THE STATE OF OREGON, at CHAMPOEG PARK: The secretary said that Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, desires advice as to a landscape architect.

that Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, desires advice as to a Moscow architect,
to erect it.

15. INTERIOR BOX CAR CLUB OF CHICAGO, at CHAMPOEG PARK: The secretary said said that he had just received a gift of $15,000 for the Military Sphere. The Commission were much pleased to hear this and said there should be no difficulty now to have it erected. An Act of Congress will be necessary for permission the cost for an 8 foot monument would be about $10,000. Thereupon Mr. Moore Cascades and in front of the Arches in the center of the Garden. He estimated a fine thing to place it in the Lower Garden at the foot of the proposed would be desirable for Meridian Hill Park. Mr. Vitale said that it would be whether be still felt the Military Sphere designed by Paul Manship, Sculptor,

16. ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING, MERIDIAN HILL PARK: Mr. Moore asked Mr. Vitale Secretary of War for his approval (Exhibit 1 and 1-A). (See also Exhibit 1-B)

The Commission recommended that the matter be submitted to the Confederacy, were approved by the Commission.

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11. FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT: Mr. Moore submitted a plan and from Representative Abernethy as to authority for having the work executed,

and $2500 by the United States Government. The Commission will await notice

bui design the proposed Memorial Park at Champoeg Park, Oregon, in connection with a proposed Memorial Building, which is"to commemorate the winning of the Oregon country for the United States". Mr. Moore said that Mr. S. W. Hare, Landscape Architect, of Kansas City, who frequently travels along the Pacific Coast is interested in this project. Mr. Vitale agreed to his appointment for this work, and Senator McNary was informed accordingly(Exhibit K).

14. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS: Mr. Frank C. Baldwin, Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, submitted a series of Resolutions (Exhibit L), which were adopted by the Institute at the Convention in Washington last April, and asked that they be brought to the attention of the Commission.

The Commission were pleased to note the interest manifested by the American Institute of Architects in the development of the National Capital. The Resolutions were endorsed by the Commission. Mr. Moore said they were in line with the work of the Commission. It was thought the proposed legislation as to the control of private building along parks and Government buildings would be taken up by Congress at the next regular Session. Mr. Baldwin was informed accordingly (Exhibit L-1).

15. UNITED MASONIC TEMPLE, DEAN TRACT: Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Executive and Disbursing Officer of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, in company with Mr. W. T. Partridge, Consulting Architect, and Mr. Charles W.Eliot, City Planner, of that Commission, placed before the Commission of Fine Arts sketches of a study of the United Masonic Temple project to be erected on the Dean Tract, at Florida and Connecticut Avenues and Columbia Road, Northwest. Mr. Patridge explained the sketches and showed also detailed photographs of the designs of Mr. Harvey Wiley Corbett, architect of the Temple. The central

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15. UNITED MASONIC TEMPLE, PARK ROAD: Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Executive
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Consideration the proposed Memorial Park at Champoeg Park, Oregon, in connection

building is to be 180 feet high and this was objected to on the part of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Mr. Partridge, in submitting his sketches, said the high tower-like structure designed for the central composition would obstruct the vista over the city of Washington coming down Connecticut Avenue and adjacent streets, and that it would be a source of annoyance to residents in the immediate locality. Also the fact that there are apartment houses in the neighborhood of the Dean Tract built to the Zoning height limit will from a distance make the top of the building, with its colonnade, stand out by itself, and being rectangular in shape like the Lincoln Memorial visitors will be very apt to regard it to be the Lincoln Memorial. In a letter which Mr. Medary wrote on this subject dated June 22, 1929 he emphasized this (Exhibit M). Mr. Eliot submitted a Memorandum in behalf of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission protesting against the erection of the high structure (Exhibit M-1).

The Commission said that while they had been in sympathy with Mr. Corbett's project, they had not approved officially the designs for the building as they had not been submitted officially for that purpose. An additional objectionable featurex noted in these sketches was that the Masonic Fraternity proposes to build apartment houses on part of the Dean Tract, for their own use, though this would interfere with a comprehensive landscape treatment of the grounds.

The Commission concluded that Mr. Corbett should make a study of his project so that his central building will be within the Zoning Height limit. Such a design would then not require special legislation by Congress. Mr. Corbett was informed accordingly (Exhibit M-2).

16. ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE, SCULPTURE: Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Executive and Disbursing Officer, and Major J. C. Mehaffey, Assistant, submitted

Executive and Disbursing Officer, and Major J. C. Mehaffey, Assistant, submitted
16. WASHINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE, SOUTHERN: Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d,
was informed accordingly (Exhibit M-3).

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to the Commission the tentative draft of a proposed competition for the sculpture to be placed on each side at the entrance to the Arlington Memorial Bridge at the Lincoln Memorial, and at the entrance to the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway. Major Mehaffey said about a half a dozen of the sculptors heretofore recommended for this work had agreed to enter the competition. He also stated that Mr. Fraser had declined to enter the competition if required to submit a preliminary model, but would do so if allowed to submit photographs of his executed work.

The Commission, after consideration, decided that photographs of executed work by sculptors, would satisfy their requirement as to a competition, and Col. Grant thought the Comptroller General would agree to this. Mr. Weinman said it would be a saving in considerable time (possibly 7 months) and would also be a saving in money; and in this instance at least 10 sculptors should be called upon to submit photographs. The question of submitting a list of the sculptors to submit photographs of their executed work was referred to Mr. Weinman, who recommended the following sculptors, whom the Commission endorsed:

Mr. Fraser
Mr. Jennewein
Mr. Friedlander
Mr. Hancock
Mr. Aitken
Mr. MacNeil
Mr. McCartan
Mr. Nebel
Mr. Gregory
Mr. Sanford
Mr. Lawrie
Mr. Hering
Mr. Calder.

Mr. Winter said he was glad this had been decided upon; that personally he disliked a competition,--it makes one nervous and takes a lot of time that might better be devoted to other work, and there is constantly the element of uncertainty as to the outcome. Mr. Weinman called attention to the danger in accepting a drawing or model without knowing fully the capabilities of the artist for producing the work. Mr. Weinman said a safeguard could be placed

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Mr. Fraser	Mr. Mebel
Mr. Tennewein	Mr. Gregory
Mr. Friedlander	Mr. Sanford
Mr. Hancock	Mr. Hawrie
Mr. Aitken	Mr. Hering
Mr. MacNeil	Mr. Calder.
Mr. McCartan	

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in the notice of award that an artist is selected subject to his submitting a satisfactory model for the proposed work.

A list of the sculptors to be asked to submit photographs of their executed work was sent to Colonel Grant (Exhibit N).

17. ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE, B Street End: Major Mehaffey submitted a plan prepared by McKim, Mead and White, architects of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, for the treatment of the end of B Street, adjacent to the Potomac River. The plan suggested a semicircular plaza with a semicircular parapet wall as a terminal motif. After consideration, the Commission approved the design. (Exhibit O).

18. TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER: The Commission called on Major General B. F. Cheatham, The Quartermaster General, War Department, to confer with him as to the design for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Mr. Lorimer Rich, architect of the memorial, was also present. General Cheatham said that Congress has made an appropriation available for the erection of the sarcophagus and that the War Department proposes to proceed with this work.

Mr. Rich explained the design, and showed the working drawing prepared for it. This the Commission inspected. The Commission called attention in particular to the pilasters indicated in the design, with capital and molding. Mr. Rich said the original design of the sarcophagus had been tapered slightly so as to appear less "box like" and as for the Greek architecture indicated in the design, it had not been adhered to strictly because this is an American monument. The Commission felt that the design of the monument itself should be emphasized and recommended modifications in the pilasters. Mr. Garfield objected particularly to the capitals, as being out of place on a sarcophagus.

Mr. Rich said he would make a revised study and submit it to the Commission for approval. It is proposed to use Colorado Yule Marble (which was used for

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17. ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE, B Street Mall: Major Mehaffey submitted a

executed work was sent to Colonel Grant (Exhibit M).

A list of the sculptors to be asked to submit photographs of their

a satisfactory model for the proposed work.

in the notice of award that an artist is selected subject to his submitting

the Lincoln Memorial) for the Monument, and to cut the sarcophagus out of one piece of stone.

A revised design made by Mr. Rich was approved by the Commission of Fine Arts, and the Quartermaster General was informed accordingly (Exhibit P).

19. STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN FRONT OF DISTRICT COURT HOUSE: Under date of July 15, 1929, Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, submitted the following letter to the Commission requesting advice as to repairing the statue of Abraham Lincoln in front of the District of Columbia Court House, Judiciary Square, facing Indiana Avenue:

> "I should be grateful to the Commission of Fine Arts for its recommendations as to what can best be done to repair the Lincoln Statue, located in front of the Court House.
>
> Whether the breaking off of some of the fingers was due to an act of vandalism or to some weakness in the stone is not perfectly clear; but it is distressing to say the least to have this statue standing in front of the Court House in its present mutilated condition.
>
> It appears to me that a good job mechanically can not be done without taking off the whole hand just below the wrist, and attaching a new hand. Such a new hand could perhaps be cut from the surplus stones left in the care of this office when the statue was re-erected in front of the Court House. While this statue is neither a good likeness of Mr. Lincoln nor a work of art in itself, it seems to have some historic interest and to be dear to the public. I,therefore, feel that it should be maintained in good condition and should not appear to be neglected.

The Commission inspected the statue. It was noted that several fingers of one hand were gone, and the matter was brought to the particular attention of Mr. Weinman.

Mr. Weinman said it would make the statue appear worse than it is to attempt to repair it; that the statue is in a state of disintegration, and if it is to be preserved so that others can see it years later, the statue should be placed in-doors. Col. Grant was informed accordingly (Exhibit Q).

20. STREET LAMPS IN FRONT OF THE UNION STATION: At the request of Col.Grant

the Lincoln Memorial) for the Monument, and to cut the surroundings out of one piece of stone.

A revised design made by Mr. Hion was approved by the Commission of Fine Arts, and the Quartermaster General was informed accordingly (Exhibit 3).

20. ENLARGE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN FRONT OF DISTRICT COURT HOUSE: Under date of July 15, 1929, Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, submitted the following letter to the Commission requesting advice as to repairing the statue of Abraham Lincoln in front of the District of Columbia Court House, Judiciary Square, fronting Indiana Avenue:

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the Commission inspected the existing street lamps in front of the Union Station. It was noted that they were low and unquestionably gave inadequate light. The Commission recommended installing the new single 18 or 20 foot lamp post which has recently been adopted for the streets of Washington, being one of a series of street lamp designs approved by the Commission.

21. AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION BUILDING. Dr. H. A. B. Dunning, President, and Dr. E. F. Kelly, Secretary, of the American Pharmaceutical Association, appeared before the Commission and asked for advice as to the erection of their building on land purchased for it in the square facing B Street, between 22d and 23d Street, Northwest.

Dr. Kelly said that they have been buying about $100,000 worth of additional land to meet the recommendations of the Commission that their grounds should extend to 22d and to 23d street, with the building in the center of the south half of the square; however, one joint owner of 3 or 4 lots refuses to sell at the price offered of $8.00 a foot, and wants $16.00, whereas the assessed value is only $3.00 a foot.

The Commission decided that Dr. Kelly should proceed with the erection of the building, without these lots if they cannot be obtained, as they will not interfere with the building space. The Commission recommended that the American Pharmaceutical Association secure the necessary legislation from Congress to close Upper Water Street, which extends through their grounds according to the Highway Plan, but has never been used for travel. Attention was called to the fact that the National Academy of Sciences had secured the passage of similar legislation for the erection of their building to the east of the site of the American Pharmaceutical Association Building.

of the site of the American Pharmaceutical Association Building.

passage of similar legislation for the erection of their building to the east was called to the fact that the National Academy of Sciences had secured the according to the Highway Plan, but has never been used for travel. Attention Congress to close Upper Water Street, which extends through their grounds the American Pharmaceutical Association secure the necessary legislation from not interfere with the building space. The Commission recommended that of the building, without these lots if they cannot be obtained, as they will sell at the price offered of $6.00 a foot, and wants $16.00, whereas the assessed value is only $3.00 a foot.

The Commission decided that Dr. Kelly should proceed with the erection south half of the square; however, one joint owner of 3 or 4 lots reduces to should extend to 23d and to 25d street, with the building in the center of the additional land to meet the recommendations of the Commission that their grounds B Street, between 22d and 25d Street, Northwest.

Dr. Kelly said that they have been buying about $100,000 worth of erection of their building on land purchased for it in the square facing Association, appeared before the Commission and asked for advice as to the President, and Dr. E. L. Kelly, Secretary, of the American Pharmaceutical

21. AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION BUILDING. Dr. [illegible], the Commission directed the existing street lamps in front of the Union Station. It was noted that they were low and unsatisfactorily gave inadequate light. The Commission recommended installing the new single 18 or 20 foot lamp post which has recently been adopted for the streets of Washington, being one of a series of street lamp designs approved by the Commission.

22. FEDERAL BUILDING PROGRAM, TRIANGLE DEVELOPMENT: On Wednesday, September 11, 1929, the Commission of Fine Arts were in conference with the Board of Architectural Consultants to the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to plans for the new public buildings to be built in the Triangle. The Board of Architects was represented by Mr. Edward H. Bennett, of Chicago, Chairman; Mr. Louis Ayres and Mr. Wm. Adams Delano, of New York; Mr. Arthur Brown, Jr., of San Francisco; Mr. C. C. Zantzinger, of Philadelphia; and Mr. Louis Simon, Chief of the Architectural Division of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Bennett explained the project, saying that the Triangle Plan, which has been generally agreed to by both the Commission of Fine Arts and the Board of Architects, is now being worked out in detail, and that thus far the designs for two buildings have been approved, namely, the Department of Commerce Building, along 15th Street, and the Internal Revenue Building, at 12th and B Streets, which are under construction. Recently Congress authorized the preparation of plans for additional buildings, namely, Independent Offices, Interstate Commerce, Department of Labor, and Department of Justice. Plans for these buildings are now being presented by the individual architectural members of the Board having charge of these buildings, though all members advise with reference to them considering the Triangle Plan as a whole. There still remain to be designed, plans for the Archives Building, the General Accounting Office, the Post Office Department, and a building at the east end of the Triangle, which has not been specifically assigned though it has been mentioned for the Coast Guard Building.

Mr. Bennett said that the Secretary of the Treasury has been very desirous to have the Triangle Plan varied and interesting; that the model for the Triangle, which all have seen at the west side of the Treasury

for the Triangle, which all have seen at the west side of the Treasury desirous to have the Triangle Plan varied and interesting; that the model assigned though it has been mentioned for the Coast Guard Building.

Mr. Bennett said that the Secretary of the Treasury has been very building at the east end of the Triangle, which has not been specifically as a whole. There still remain to be designed, plans for the Archives though all members advise with reference to them considering the Triangle Plan individual architectural members of the Board having charge of these buildings, of Justice. Plans for these buildings are now being presented by the Independent Offices, Interstate Commerce, Department of Labor, and Department authorized the preparation of plans for additional buildings, namely, at 12th and B Streets, which are under construction. Recently Congress Commerce Building, along 18th Street, and the Internal Revenue Building, the designs for two buildings have been approved, namely, the Department of Board of Architects, is now being worked out in detail, and that thing for has been generally agreed to by both the Commission of Fine Arts and the

Mr. Bennett explained the project, saying that the Triangle Plan, which Mr. Louis Simon, Chief of the Architectural Division of the Treasury Department, Brown, Jr., of San Francisco; Mr. C. C. Zantzinger, of Philadelphia; and Chairman; Mr. Louis Ayres and Mr. Mr. Adams Delano, of New York; Mr. Arthur The Board of Architects was represented by Mr. Edward H. Bennett, of Chicago, reference to plans for the new public buildings to be built in the Triangle. Board of Architectural Consultants to the Secretary of the Treasury with September 11, 1929, the Commission of Fine Arts were in conference with the

22. FEDERAL BUILDING PROGRAM, TRIANGLE DEVELOPMENT: On Wednesday,

Department Building, is regarded by critics as being monotonous, because of the sameness of the style of buildings and the great area from the Capitol to the Treasury Department which they will occupy; for this reason circles, plazas, domes and pediments have been introduced into the scheme, but it appears that the adjustment of these motives in the Triangle Plan is presenting real difficulties, and the purpose of the meeting today is to consider the plans prepared with a view to coming to an agreement on the problems presented.

The plans, which had been placed on exhibition in the large Board Room of the Secretary of the Treasury, were then inspected. Mr. Delano, having charge of the Independent Offices Building, offered alternate treatments for the east end of the great plaza, which were designated Schemes A, B and C. Mr. Brown presented as his problem the design of the facade of the Interstate Commerce Building, facing the great plaza. As for the criticism made some time ago that the pediment of the Department of Labor Building, which was also designed by him appears in the model as being out of place, Mr. Brown said that an auditorium to accommodate 1500 people will be immediately back of the pediment and entrance of that building, as the plans will show. Mr. Zantzinger, whose firm of Zantzinger, Borie and Medary had designed the Department of Justice Building, had no particular comment to make regarding their building. Mr. Bennett said that Mr. Medary, whose sudden death last August has been so grievously felt by all, had given particular attention to the design of that building; that its semicircular shape facing the Mall has been criticized, but it has been designed in this manner so as to fit the cross axis of the Mall between Seventh and Ninth Streets, as contemplated in the Plan of 1901, with the possibility of a

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similar building on the south side of the Mall at some future time; and it also complies with the wishes of the Secretary of the Treasury to bring variety into the Triangle Plan.

Mr. Moore said it is probable that an Industrial Museum Building, to be part of the Smithsonian Institution, will be built on the south side of the Mall, opposite the Department of Justice Building; that there is a movement on foot to have such a building built and that Senator Smoot, Chairman of the Public Buildings Commission, is being interested in the project.

Attention was called to the Archives Building. Mr. Bennett said no plans for the building have been completed; only a tentative study of them has thus far been made, but they are being given attention and Congress has provided funds for the building. Mr. Bennett also said that his firm of Bennett, Parsons and Frost, of Chicago, has been designated to attend to the landscape development of the Triangle Plan.

Mr. Bennett thereupon asked the members of the Commission of Fine Arts to express their views as to the plans presented. Mr. Moore asked if the plans could be sent to the rooms of the Commission where they could be considered alone by the Commission. Mr. Bennett said that the plans are so numerous and some of them so large that he would be pleased to have the Commission of Fine Arts consider the plans here and the Board of Architectural Consultants would withdraw. Mr. Moore, in behalf of the Commission, expressed his appreciation of this favor, and said the Commission of Fine Arts would be prepared to report on the plans about noon. The Board of Architectural Consultants withdrew and the Commission of Fine Arts thereupon proceeded to consider the plans.

After consideration of all the plans presented, the following report was agreed upon, which the secretary read at the reconvening of the Board of

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Architectural Consultants with the Commission:

Large Court for the Triangle:

(a) The Commission of Fine Arts recommend the adoption of Plan A. The Commission prefer a plain hemicycle at the east end of the court, believing this gives the right emphasis.

(b) If the Board of Architectural Consultants strongly desire to retain the central motif as presented in Plan B, then a restudy should be made of the remainder of the east end of the court, in order to prevent the feeling of crowdedness in the plan.

(c) The Commission disapprove Scheme C.

Independent Establishments.

The Commission approve the design of the East Elevation for the Independent Establishments Building as presented.

Department of Justice Building.

The Commission apprve the general plan of the building. The Commission favor the idea of the connecting buildings across Seventh and Ninth Streets; also the Commission believe the domes would be of added interest, though needing further study as to form and mass.

The treatment of the fountain may well be studied in connection with the treatment of the cross axis of the Mall.

The elevation of the north side of the Department of Justice Building as submitted should be re-studied in connection with the Plan of the City of Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue, and the square on Pennsylvania Avenue. As one of the great departmental buildings of the Government, the Department of Justice building should more fully express its importance in contrast with office buildings.

Labor Department Building and Interstate Commerce Building.

The Commission of Fine Arts approve the plan for the Labor Department Building and the Interstate Commerce Commission Building, in so far as indicated in the blueprints presented.

Archives Building.

The Commission feel that the Archives Building, carried to the height necessary, is a disturbing element in the group as shown in the

Architectural Consultants with the Commission:

Plaza Court for the Triangle:

(a) The Commission of Fine Arts recommend the adoption of Plan A. The Commission prefer a plain hemicycle at the east end of the court, believing this gives the right emphasis.

(b) If the Board of Architectural Consultants strongly desire to retain the central motif as presented in Plan B, then a restudy should be made of the remainder of the east end of the court, in order to prevent the feeling of crowdedness in the plan.

(c) The Commission disapprove Scheme C.

Independent Establishments.

The Commission approve the design of the Heat Elevation for the Independent Establishments Building as presented.

Department of Justice Building.

The Commission approve the General plan of the building. The Commission favor the idea of the connecting buildings across Seventh and Ninth Streets; also the Commission believe the domes would be of added interest, though needing further study as to form and mass.

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The Commission of Fine Arts approve the plan for the Labor Department Building and the Interstate Commerce Commission Building, in so far as indicated in the blueprints presented.

Archives Building.

The Commission feel that the Archives Building, carried to the height necessary, is a disturbing element in the group as shown in the

model. The Commission welcome the suggestion that Mr. John Russell Pope be called in as architectural adviser. They would regard his association with the general design highly advantageious to the project."

Mr. Bennett, speaking for the Board of Architectural Consultants, said they were pleased with this Report; that it definitely settles certain problems presented, and enables them to proceed in the further development of the Triangle project.

A formal report was sent to Secretary Mellon (Exhibit R)

The Commission adjourned Wednesday afternoon, to meet on Thursday and Friday, October 17 and 18, 1929, and accepted the invitation of Col. Grant to meet with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission on the 18th. The Commission had as their guests at luncheon on Tuesday Col. Grant, Major Mehaffey, and Mr. Brinckerhoff. In the evening the Commission were the guests of Col. Grant for dinner at his home. Col. Grant had also invited the members of the Board of Architectural Consultants, Hon. Ferry Heath, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of Public Buildings, Mr. David Lynn, Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Brinckerhoff, and the following representatives of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission,-Captain Chisholm, Mr. Patridge and Mr. Eliot. On Wednesday Mr. Louis Ayres, former member of the Commission of Fine Arts, and member of the Board of Architectural Consultants, was the guest of the Commission at luncheon.

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model. The Commission welcome the suggestion that Mr. John Russell Pope

COPY

September 12, 1929.

Dear Mr. Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, considered the final photographs of the model for the "Lindbergh Medal", made by Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, sculptor, and the models made by Mr. Adams Pietz, which were submitted with your letter of August 27th.

The Commission unanimously approve Mrs. Fraser's design, showing the head of Colonel Lindbergh on the obverse and a flying eagle on the reverse. This design shows high artistic conception and treatment.

The models by Mr. Pietz are lacking in medallic qualities. The photographs and models are herewith returned.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Hon. Robert J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT A.

COPY

September 12, 1929.

Dear Mr. Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, considered the final photographs of the model for the "Lindbergh Medal", made by Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, sculptor, and the models made by Mr. Adams Pieta, which were submitted with your letter of August 27th.

The Commission unanimously approve Mrs. Fraser's design, showing the head of Colonel Lindbergh on the obverse and a flying eagle on the reverse. This design shows high artistic conception and treatment.

The models by Mr. Pieta are lacking in medallic qualities.

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Director of the Mint,

Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT A.

COPY

September 12, 1929.

Dear Mr. Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, considered the models and sketches for the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile medal, designed by Mr. Robert I. Aitken, sculptor, which were submitted with your letter of August 27th.

The Commission were pleased with the conception shown in the model "Mystery of the North", and think that when further developed (marked A) it will result in a medal of exceptional merit. The Commission would like to have the artist use design B for the reverse of the medal. This should be restudied with reference to such a combination as is suggested. The Commission desire to see a pen and ink sketch of the reverse prior to the making of the model.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Hon. Robert J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT B

COPY

September 12, 1929.

Dear Mr. Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, considered the models and sketches for the Rundgren-Ellsworth Mobile model, designed by Mr. Robert I. Aitken, sculptor, which were submitted with your letter of August 27th.

The Commission were pleased with the conception shown in the model "Mystery of the North", and think that when further developed (marked x) it will result in a medal of exceptional merit. The Commission would like to have the artist use design B for the reverse of the medal. This should be restudied with reference to such a combination as is suggested. The Commission desire to see a pen and ink sketch of the reverse prior to the making of the model.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Hon. Robert J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT B

COPY

September 12, 1929.

Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, gave consideration to the designs submitted by the Navy Department for the NC-4 medal. They received especial attention by the sculptor member of the Commission, Mr. Adolph A. Weinman.

From the ninety and odd designs submitted four were selected as having possibilities of development into a medal representing in simple, direct, effective manner the service commemorated. On consideration of these four the Commission recommend that the one numbered seven be accepted as a preliminary study, to be developed after consultation with the sculptor member of the Commission, who resides at 234 Greenway South, Forest Hills, Long Island, New York.

The Commission commend the design of the sea gull for the obverse. The ommission of the rim would enhance its effectiveness as a medal. The reverse needs restudy as to the legend and name space. The arrow should be omitted as confusing to the design.

The artist is Miss Catherine G. Barton, 54 Franklin Street, Englewood, New Jersey.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT C

COPY

September 14, 1925.

Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1925, gave consideration to the designs submitted by the Navy Department for the MC-4 medal. They received especial attention by the sculptor member of the Commission, Mr. Adolph A. Weinman.

From the ninety and odd designs submitted four were selected as having possibilities of development into a medal representing in simplicity, effective manner the service commemorated. On consideration of these four the Commission recommend that the one numbered seven be accepted as preliminary study, to be developed after consultation with the sculptor member of the Commission, who resides at 284 Greenway South, Forest Hills, Long Island, New York.

The Commission commend the design of the sea gull for the obverse. The omission of the rim would enhance its effectiveness as a medal. The reverse needs restudy as to the legend and name space. The arrow should be omitted as conflicting to the design.

The artist is Miss Catherine W. Barton, 84 Franklin Street, Englewood, New Jersey.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, Yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D.C.

MEMBER C

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON

A-28083 L70

AUG 10 1929

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Navy.

Sir:

There has been received your letter of July 19, 1929, as follows:

"The following matter is presented for consideration:

"A ribbon, designated as the 'expeditionary ribbon,' has heretofore been awarded by the Marine Corps to officers and enlisted men who participated under the conditions specified in one or more of the expeditions or other operations enumerated in Article 8-11, Marine Corps Manual, in recognition of special service for which no service medal was otherwise authorized.

"Originally, the expeditionary ribbon was worn with decorations and medals on dress uniforms, as well as with the service ribbons of decorations and medals on undress and service uniforms, but as it developed that a ribbon in itself was unsuitable for wear with decorations and medals, the expeditionary ribbon was confined to the uniforms with which service ribbons are worn. This had the effect of partly depriving the individuals entitled thereto of the recognition and token of this particular service, and was manifestly unsatisfactory; therefore, on the recommendation of the Major General Commandant, the Secretary of the Navy, as of 1 March, 1929, approved the adoption of a medal, to be known as the 'expeditionary medal,' for the service for which the expeditionary ribbon alone had been previously authorized.

"In compliance with Executive Order No. 3524, dated 28 July, 1921, directing that 'essential matters relating to the design of medals, insignia and coins, produced by the Executive Departments, . . . be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts for advice as to the merits of such designs,' a design for the obverse of the expeditionary medal was so submitted for such advice. For the reverse it was and is proposed to use the design previously approved by the Commission of Fine Arts for the reverse of the Dominican campaign medal, the suspension ribbon of the expeditionary medal to be in the same colors and design as the expeditionary ribbon, which is to be continued as the service ribbon.

"On 22 March, 1929, the Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts returned the first design, disapproved. On 1 May, 1929, the Major General Commandant submitted a sketch of a new design for the obverse of this medal. The sketch was returned by the Chairman with letter dated 28 May, 1929, and approval of the Commission was withheld, with the design being open to further consideration upon submission of a plastic sketch model showing the general composition and treatment of relief, which under the circumstances was not acted upon by the Marine Corps. Both designs were produced in the Marine Corps, the first by one who had had previous experience in medal designing and the second by an artist of recognized standing. In the correspondence on the subject it was stated by the Commission of Fine Arts that the designing of medals is an art in itself, with perhaps a dozen qualified medalists in this country, it being one of the most difficult tasks for even a sculptor experienced in that line.

"The expeditions and operations for which the expeditionary medal is to be a token of recognition are in line with the distinctive function of the Marine Corps as the landing force of the Navy, and the Marine Corps is desirous of obtaining a medal which will be commensurate in worth with the arduous service commemorated and which will meet the standards of the Commission of Fine Arts. It is the evident viewpoint of this body of experts, which is charged with an advisory function in such matters, that the designing of medals as an art is highly specialized and difficult, requiring special qualifications and training, and that its known qualified craftsmen are distinctly limited in number. That being the case, it would seem that an acceptable design is likely to be obtained only by affording opportunity to qualified medalists to submit designs.

"Your opinion is therefore sought in the premises, with specific reference to the following:

"May the Marine Corps offer a set sum, not to exceed $1,000, payable from appropriation 'General Expenses, Marine Corps,' for an acceptable original design for the obverse of the expeditionary medal, such design to be in the form of a drawing, supplemented by a plaster or other suitable model where specified, to be obtained in open competition through the publishing of proposals; the acceptable design to be that approved by the Major General Commandant, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commission of Fine Arts; and the successful bidder, as a condition of award, to enter into formal contract with the Marine Corps for the delivery of a suitable model or cast for the preparation of the medal dies, and covering payment of the sum agreed upon, all rights in the design, model, and medal to belong exclusively to the United States?

"When an acceptable design for the expeditionary medal is obtained, there appears to be no question as to the availability of appropriation 'General Expenses, Marine Corps,' for the purchase of dies and medals, subhead 'Military Supplies and Equipment' providing for 'purchase and marking of prizes for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good-conduct badges, medals, and buttons awarded to officers and enlisted men by the Government for conspicuous, gallant, and special service.'"

A prize competition for designs for amphibian landing gear for aircraft was held unauthorized in decision of February 18, 1920, 5 Comp. Gen. 640. In that case, however, the competition was to take the place of experimental and development work which the appropriation contemplated should be done by the personnel of the Navy Department, and the awards, also, were apparently greatly in excess of the value of the services to be rendered by the persons submitting successful designs. The procedure suggested by your present submission does not contemplate a prize competition in the ordinary sense, in that it is gathered therefrom that the sum to be offered and paid for the accepted design will approximate the value of the services to be rendered in the preparation of the design, model and casts. The transaction would appear, therefore, to involve a direct purchase of the most satisfactory design, model and casts. A-13599, April 5, 1926.

Competition in the purchase of supplies or articles for Government use in its most common form is for the purpose of securing specified supplies or articles at the lowest possible price. Where,

however, the purpose is the selection of the most suitable and artistic design for a medal, the primary value of the subject being in its design, the ordinary procedure may be reversed and the amount to be expended fixed in advance at a sum considered to be the reasonable value of the services solicited and the bidders requested to submit the best design which they can furnish for that sum. There would appear to be no objection, therefore, to the procedure suggested in your submission; nor does there appear to be any question but that the appropriation "General Expenses, Marine Corps, 1930," act of March 2, 1929, 45 Stat. 1467, which provides specifically for prizes, good conduct badges, medals, and buttons, will be available for payment of the award to the person whose design is accepted.

Your submission is answered accordingly.

Respectfully,

Comptroller General
of the United States.

EXHIBIT D.

PROPOSALS FOR DESIGN CALLED FOR HEREIN WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL
11 A.M., --------, 1929.

SCHEDULE NO. --. ORIGINAL,)Indicate which
DUPLICATE) by erasure.

SEND THIS PROPOSAL
(a) With paragraph 11 filled in,
(b) With name signed and complete address given,
(c) And accompanied by design or designs,
to
THE QUARTERMASTER,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
NAVY BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OBJECT OF THIS PROPOSAL.

1. It is the object of this proposal to obtain an appropriate original design for the OBVERSE of a bronze medal to be designated as the "Expeditionary Medal" of the United States Marine Corps. This medal is to commemorate service in line with the function of the Marine Corps as the landing force of the Navy, and is to be awarded by the Marine Corps to persons who participated in one or more expeditions or operations where Marine units landed from Naval vessels in various foreign countries for the purpose of protecting American or other foreign interests. It is desired that the design shall symbolize or be in keeping with this service.

2. For an approved design in the form of a drawing and model, the Marine Corps will pay the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,000).

3. For information, it is stated that for the reverse of the Expeditionary Medal the design forming the reverse of the Dominican Campaign Medal will be used, which design consists of an eagle, grasping olive branches, at perch on the shank of an anchor, with the wording "UNITED STATES NAVY" (or "UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS") and "FOR SERVICE," the Dominican Campaign Medal being circular in form. The Expeditionary Medal is to be suspended from a ribbon one and three-eighths inches (1-3/8") wide, which has a scarlet center, flanked by gold, with narrow scarlet edges, scarlet and gold being the official colors of the Marine Corps. When the medal is awarded for more than one expedition or operation, a bronze numeral indicating the total number of expeditions or operations is to be worn in the center of the suspension ribbon. As stated, the foregoing is for information; the design called for is FOR THE OBVERSE OF THE EXPEDITIONARY MEDAL, ONLY.

CONDITIONS.

4. The design for the obverse of the Expeditionary Medal shall be in the form of a drawing, which shall be large enough clearly to show all necessary detail. Each competitor may submit as many designs as he or she desires, but each design shall be on a separate sheet or other medium used.

5. Each sheet or other medium containing a design shall have the full name and address of the person submitting such design PLAINLY marked thereon. The design itself shall NOT include the name or initials of the designer.

6. The design or designs shall be submitted in a sealed envelope or other sealed container, with all transportation charges prepaid by competitor--

(a) Addressed to THE QUARTERMASTER, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, NAVY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.;

(b) With the name and address of the person submitting same on the outside of envelope or other container;

(c) And with the following in the upper left-hand corner: "Schedule No. --. To be opened 11 a. m., --------, 1929."

7. To be considered, all designs must be delivered to The Quartermaster not later than 11 a. m., --------, 1929.

8. All designs received under this schedule will be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts, for the selection of that considered to be most suitable and appropriate, subject to the approval of the Major General Commandant, United States Marine Corps, and the Secretary of the Navy.

9. Upon the selection and approval of the design, the successful competitor must, as a condition of the award, enter into formal contract for the delivery of a suitable model or cast of the design so selected and approved.

10. The model or cast shall be in plaster or other suitable material, and shall be an accurate treatment in relief of the design selected and approved, to serve in all details as a guide for the manufacture of corresponding dies from which the obverse of the Expeditionary Medal will be struck.

11. The model or cast will be delivered, with all transportation charges prepaid, to THE QUARTERMASTER, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, ROOM 3022, NAVY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., within .....calendar days after notification of the acceptance of design.

NOTE.-- Competitors must insert in the above blank space the shortest time within which they can make delivery of model or cast. Competitors are requested to make careful estimate of this period, so delivery will be made within the time stated.

12. Upon approval of the model or cast by the Commission of Fine Arts; the Major General Commandant, United States Marine Corps; and the Secretary of the Navy, the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,000) will be paid by the Marine Corps to the successful competitor submitting such design and model or cast. No payment whatever will be made to any competitor other than the one whose design is accepted.

13. Upon payment of the sum agreed upon, all rights to the design, drawing, and model or cast shall belong exclusively to the United States.

14. The design or designs submitted by unsuccessful competitors will be returned if so desired.

15. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals and to waive informalities therein.

16. The design or designs accompanying this proposal are submitted subject to the foregoing conditions:

FULL NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

---

17. Additional copies of this proposal may be obtained, upon request, from The Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT E.

COPY

September 12, 1929.

SIR:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, gave consideration to your letter of September 9th, stating that the Comptroller General is making $1,000 available for procuring a suitable design for the proposed Expeditionary Medal of the Marine Corps, and asking that the Commission suggest the names of medallists who might compete in the proposed competition.

The Commission suggest that proposal forms be sent to the following artists:

Robert I. Aitken, 630 West 25th Street, New York City,
Henry Hering, 4 West 33d Street, New York City,
A. Stirling Calder, 11 East 14th Street, New York City,
Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, 328 East 42d Street, New York City,
Ulric Ellerhusen, 51 West 10th Street, New York City,
Anthony de Francisci, 24 West 60th Street, New York City.

As only one design (the obverse) will be submitted, the Commission regard one month ample time for the competition, and suggest that October 15, 1929, be fixed as the expiration of the period for receiving designs. The Commission of Fine Arts will meet in Washington October 17 and 18, at which time the designs can be inspected by the Commission.

The following change is recommended in the proposal form, page 2, paragraphs 5 and 6 by the sculptor member of the Commission, Mr. Adolph A. Weinman, and the Commission endorse his recommendation:

> "The wrappers, boxes, or crates containing designs or models shall have the name and address of the person submitting such design plainly marked thereon. The designs themselves shall not bear the name, initials or signature, or any other identification mark. The Quartermaster will, upon receipt of the designs, mark the container and design with a number as a means of identification, thereby assuring strict anonymity.

September 13, 1929.

SIR:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, gave consideration to your letter of September 9th, stating that the Comptroller General is making $1,000 available for procuring a suitable design for the proposed Expeditionary Medal of the Marine Corps, and asking that the Commission suggest the names of medallists who might compete in the proposed competition.

The Commission suggest that proposal forms be sent to the following artists:

Robert I. Aitken, 630 West 235th Street, New York City,
Henry Hering, 4 West 33d Street, New York City,
A. Stirling Calder, 11 West 14th Street, New York City,
Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, 330 West 42d Street, New York City,
Ulric Ellerhusen, 51 West 10th Street, New York City,
Anthony de Francisci, 24 West 60th Street, New York City.

No only one design (the obverse) will be submitted, the Commission regard one month ample time for the competition, and suggest that October 15, 1929, be fixed as the expiration of the period for receiving designs. The Commission of Fine Arts will meet in Washington October 17 and 18, at which time the designs can be inspected by the Commission.

The following change is recommended in the proposal form, page 2, paragraphs 5 and 6 by the sculptor member of the Commission, Mr. Adolph A. Weinman, and the Commission endorse his recommendation:

"The wrappers, boxes, or crates containing designs or models shall have the name and address of the person submitting such design plainly marked thereon. The designs themselves shall not bear the name, initials or signature, or any other identification mark. The quartermaster will, upon receipt of the designs, mark the container and design with a number as a means of identification, thereby assuring strict anonymity."

Also, the program of competition should state the inscription proposed for this medal. The inscription is an important part of a medal.

The copy of the Comptroller General's ruling is returned herewith, as requested.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major General W. C. Neville, Commandant,
United States Marine Corps,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT F

Also, the program of competition should state the inscription proposed for this medal. The inscription is an important part of a medal.

The copy of the Comptroller General's ruling is returned herewith as requested.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major General W. C. Neville, Commandant,

United States Marine Corps,

Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT B

COPY

September 16, 1929.

Dear Sirs:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, considered the design submitted in your behalf by Mr. A. L. Harris, Municipal Architect, for the Reptile House, to be erected in the Zoological Park, and approved it tentatively. The Commission felt the door at the right of the main entrance to be somewhat too prominent; also, it is understood the interior arrangement will be given further study.

The Commission were pleased to consider with Mr. Harris the location proposed for the building. The Commission regard it of the utmost importance at this time to have a landscape plan for the Zoological Park prepared, showing the location of existing and proposed buildings, and showing also traffic facilities in the park. In the opinion of the Commission, visitors should be required to park their automobiles at the entrances and walk through the park. This will make it possible to design a better plan than otherwise; and to omit roadways from the park will be less disturbing to the animals

The Commission favor enlaring the Zoological Park by an extension into the Piney Branch Parkway towards Sixteenth Street.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Board of Commissioners
of the District of Columbia,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT G

COPY

September 16, 1929.

Dear Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, considered the design submitted in your behalf by Mr. A. L. Harris, Municipal Architect, for the Reptile House, to be erected in the Zoological Park, and approved it tentatively. The Commission felt the door at the right of the main entrance to be somewhat too prominent; also, it is understood the interior arrangement will be given further study.

The Commission were pleased to consider with Mr. Harris the location proposed for the building. The Commission regard it of the utmost importance at this time to have a landscape plan for the Zoological Park prepared, showing the location of existing and proposed buildings, and showing also traffic facilities in the park. In the opinion of the Commission, visitors should be required to park their automobiles at the entrances and walk through the park. This will make it possible to design a better plan than otherwise; and to omit roadways from the park will be less disturbing to the animals

The Commission favor enlarging the Zoological Park by an extension into the Piney Branch Parkway towards Sixteenth Street.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Board of Commissioners
of the District of Columbia,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT G

COPY

September 19, 1929.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Cooke,
Department of State.

Proposed Inscription for the Henry Clay Statue

HENRY CLAY

1777 1852

CHAMPION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF AND FRATERNITY AMONG

THE AMERICAN STATES.

TO THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA GIVES THIS STATUE OF ITS ILLUSTRIOUS STATESMAN, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SENATOR, SECRETARY OF STATE; WHOSE CONCERN WAS THE HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Inscription to be cut in Roman letters into granite pedestal.

The Commission of Fine Arts unanimously recommend that the inscription be placed on the face of the pedestal in Spanish, with possibly the inscription in English on the back.

H. P. Caemmerer,
Secretary.

EXHIBIT H

COPY

September 12, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Cooke.
Department of State.

Proposed Inscription for the Henry Clay Statue

HENRY CLAY

1777 1852

CHAMPION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF AND PEACEFULLY LIVING
THE AMERICAN STATES.

TO THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GIVES THIS STATUE OF ITS ILLUSTRIOUS STATESMAN, SYMBOLIC OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SENATOR, SECRETARY OF STATE; WHOSE
CONCERN WAS THE HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Inscription to be cut in Roman letters into granite pedestal.

The Commission of Fine Arts unanimously recommend that the inscription be placed on the face of the pedestal in Spanish, with possibly the inscription in English on the back.

EXHIBIT H

Secretary.
H. P. Gemmerer,

COPY

September 12, 1929.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, gave consideration to the design submitted by you and Mr. Robert C. Lafferty, architect, for the "American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers Memorial", to be erected in the National Capital. The Commission regret to have to say to you that they cannot approve this design.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary,
The American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT I

COPY

September 12, 1929.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, gave consideration to the design submitted by you and Mr. Robert C. Lafferty, architect, for the "American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers Memorial", to be erected in the National Capital. The Commission regret to have to say to you that they cannot approve this design.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary,

The American Federation of Labor,

Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT I

COPY

September 27, 1929.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

After examining the plans and the sketch for the Samuel Gompers Memorial, the Commission of Fine Arts felt that the design, if carried out, would not be an adornment to the City of Washington, nor an adequate expression of Mr. Gompers' life, character and achievements. The space is too small for a reflecting pool and the attempt to light statues at night is to distort them. In fact the whole design seemed to be theatrical with no element of permanency such as one requires in the Capital of the Nation. In short, the design is inadequate and the Commission felt that if carried out Mr. Gompers' friends would be the first to be displeased with it. As compared with the bas relief that the English Labor people gave to you, it is not to be compared with the English design.

As to the questions of providing a landscape plan and planting for the site and as to whether the American Federation of Labor would be required to pay for the supply of electricity for the lighting and for the supply of water for the pool, to which you asked for a reply in your letter of September 3, 1929, the Commission of Fine Arts took up these matters with the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, who reports as follows:

"House Resolution No.11, 70th Congress, states in part as follows:

'Provided, That the site chosen and the design of the Memorial shall be approved by the Joint Committee on the Library, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, that it shall be erected under the supervision of the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, and that the United States shall be put to no expense in or by the erection of the monument.'

The wording of this resolution is such that this office is not authorized to spend any money in connection with the erection of this monument. I am of the opinion that the grading, planting and sodding of the reservation on Massachusetts Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, should be considered as items that pertain to the erection of this memorial and that the cost of this landscaping cannot be borne by this office.

If the plans, as finally approved, require lighting, other than that furnished by the street lights, the cost of this lighting should be paid for by the American Federation of Labor. The cost of the installation of pipes and other equipment for supplying water to the pool appears to be a proper charge against the erection of the monument and cannot be borne by this office. The water required for the pool, after the memorial is completed, will be supplied by this office without cost to the American Federation of Labor.'

The Commission of Fine Arts would oppose the placing of any pool in so small a reservation. If it were a fountain, it would be another thing.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary,
The American Federation of Labor,
Washington,D.C.

Exhibit I-1

COPY

September 21, 1929.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

After examining the plans and the sketch for the Samuel Gompers Memorial, the Commission of Fine Arts felt that the design, if carried out, would not be an adornment to the City of Washington, nor an adequate expression of Mr. Gompers' life, character and achievements. The space is too small for a reflecting pool and the attempt to light statues at night is to distort them. In fact the whole design seemed to be theatrical with no element of permanency such as one requires in the Capital of the Nation. In short, the design is inadequate and the Commission felt that if carried out Mr. Gompers' friends would be the first to be displeased with it. As compared with the bas relief that the English Labor people gave to you, it is not to be compared with the English design.

As to the questions of providing a landscape plan and planting for the site and as to whether the American Federation of Labor would be required to pay for the supply of electricity for the lighting and for the supply of water for the pool, to which you asked for a reply in your letter of September 9, 1929, the Commission of Fine Arts took up these matters with the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, who reports as follows:

"House Resolution No.11, 70th Congress, states in part as follows:

'Provided, That the site chosen and the design of the Memorial shall be approved by the Joint Committee on the Library, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, that it shall be erected under the supervision of the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, and that the United States shall be put to no expense in or by the erection of the monument.'

The wording of this resolution is such that this office is not authorized to spend any money in connection with the erection of this monument. I am of the opinion that the grading, planting and sodding of the reservation on Massachusetts Avenue, between Tenth and Seventh Streets should be considered as items that pertain to the erection of this memorial and that the cost of this landscaping cannot be borne by this office.

If the plans, as finally approved, require lighting, other than that furnished by the street lights, the cost of this lighting should be paid for by the American Federation of Labor. The cost of the installation of pipes and other equipment for supplying water to the pool appears to be a proper charge against the erection of the monument and cannot be borne by this office. The water required for the pool, after the memorial is completed, will be supplied by this office without cost to the American Federation of Labor."

The Commission of Fine Arts would oppose the placing of any pool in so small a reservation. If it were a fountain, it would be another thing.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

Charles Moore,
Chairman.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary,
The American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Exhibit I-1

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE DIRECTOR
NAVY BUILDING
18TH AND B STREETS NW.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC PARKS
OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

REFER TO_____

RECEIVED
THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SEP 27 1929
NOTED

September 26, 1929

Mr. H. P. Caemmerer,
Secretary and Executive Officer,
The Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of September 24, 1929, relative to the Samuel Gompers Memorial, House Resolution No. 11, 70th Congress, states in part as follows:

"Provided, That the site chosen and the design of the Memorial shall be approved by the Joint Committee on the Library, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, that it shall be erected under the supervision of the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, and that the United States shall be put to no expense in or by the erection of the monument."

The wording of this resolution is such that this office is not authorized to spend any money in connection with the erection of this monument. I am of the opinion that the grading, planting and sodding of the reservation on Massachusetts Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, should be considered as items that pertain to the erection of this memorial and that the cost of this landscaping cannot be borne by this office.

If the plans, as finally approved, require lighting, other than that furnished by the street lights, the cost of this lighting should be paid for by the American Federation of Labor. The cost of the installation of pipes and other equipment for supplying water to the pool appears to be a proper charge against the erection of the monument and cannot be borne by this office. The water required for the pool, after the memorial is completed, will be supplied by this office without cost to the American Federation of Labor.

Very sincerely yours,

U. S. Grant 3d,
Director.

BURLINSON COLEMAN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 0213
CABLE ADDRESS, JONCOLE

50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

RECEIVED
THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AUG 24 1929
NOTED

JBC:AB

August 23, 1929.

Lawton Estate.

Dear Mr. Moore:

I am glad to inform you that the Executors have approved the design and specifications and also the revised estimates for the construction of the flagpole at Fort Sumter. Will you kindly submit the design and specifications to the Secretary of War for his approval. Assuming that the Secretary of War will approve the design and specifications, I have asked Mr. Lapham to prepare the necessary contracts and forward them to me for the Executors' approval.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Hon. Charles Moore, Chairman,
Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT J.

August 5, 1929.

Dear Mr. Coleman:

I am sending to you herewith for the approval of the Executors copy of the estimates for the Fort Sumter Flagpole. You will notice the total amount is $15,415, which, out of $20,000 available, leaves a balance of about $4,500 for planting, dedication and certain incidentals that might be needed. It will be a 90 foot continuous steel flagpole. I am sending also for the approval of the Executors the inscription as shown on the attached copy. It may be well to provide an extra large flag for gala occasions.

The Commission recommend that you authorize a medallion of Major Anderson to be ~~made~~ by Carl Rose, sculptor, of this city, at a cost of $1500 for the model. Mr. Rose is a capable sculptor, and his work will be subject to the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts. The medallion will be cut by the Mount Airy Granite people, as also inscription, into the granite pedestal.

Yours very truly,

Charles [illegible]

Chairman.

Mr. John B. Coleman,
50 Broad Street,
New York, N.Y.

SIMONS AND LAPHAM
ARCHITECTS
42 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON S. C.
TELEPHONE 3081

July 25, 1929

RECEIVED
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JUL 26 1929
NOTED

Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman,
Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Re: Ft. Sumter Flagpole

Dear Mr. Moore:

I have your letter of the 22nd and one from Mr. Coleman of the 23rd enclosing itemized estimates and asking that we go over these and return a corrected copy to you so that the Executors may approve same.

I have been over this matter with the contractors and as a result enclose herewith a revised estimate based upon your suggested outline.

The pole will be a Lingo flagpole.

We are sending you under separate cover the blue prints requested by you.

We trust the enclosed data is what you desire and appreciate your co-operation.

Very truly yours,

SIMONS & LAPHAM, Architects.

Samuel Lapham, Jr.

SL,Jr/K
Encl.
Copy to Mr. Coleman.

ALBERT SIMONS, A. I. A.

SAMUEL LAPHAM, Jr., A. I. A.

SIMONS AND LAPHAM
ARCHITECTS
42 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON S. C.
TELEPHONE 3081

July 25, 1929

Estimates for erection of Flagpole

A - General contract with Charleston Constructors, Inc.	$9,341.00
Which covers the following items:	
1 - Stone work, pedistal and curbing, etc., by N. C. Granite Corporation $3,325.00	
2 - Flagging $351.00	
3 - Flagpole and setting (Lingo) $3,800.00	
4 - Transportation and setting stone $1,865.00	
B - Removal of certain Government structures by general contractors	1,574.00
C - Model of Major Anderson's head	1,500.00
D - Architects fee	2,000.00
E - Cash Allowance	1,000.00
Total	$15,415.00

Remarks on above Items.

A - You will note that the figure given under Item A-1 for the stone work has been increased from $3200.00 to $3325.00. The reason for this is as follows - Much to our surprise when the bid given to Mr. Moore by the N. C. Granite Corporation in accordance with our blue prints was asked by the contractors to be confirmed, the N. C. Granite Corporation wired them as follows: "July 13th, 2:33 P. M. SUNK LETTERS FOR BLUE PRINT DESIGN BY SIMONS & LAPHAM $125.00 EXTRA WERE NOT INCLUDED IN ORIGINAL QUOTATION. Signed: N. C. Granite Corp." This seems rather extraordinary to us as the letters were distinctly shown on the drawings they had, but in view of this telegram it was necessary to increase the price therefore, from $3200.00 to $3325.00.

B - This figure is correct and still holds.

C - We presume this amount is satisfactory to Mr. Mose ~~as~~ but we do not know what correspondence and terms have been reached between him and Executors.

D - O. K.

SAMUEL LAPHAM, Jr., A. I. A.

SIMONS AND LAPHAM
ARCHITECTS
42 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON S. C.
TELEPHONE 3081

#2

- It is our policy to include in all our specifications a certain cash allowance to match unforeseen contingencies. This cash allowance is not expended unless these unforeseen conditions are encountered and then only with approval of the owners, but we always find it best to have this reserve at our disposal and if it is not used, it naturally reverts to the owner. We feel it particularly desirable in this case in as much as once approved by the Executors it will be doubtless difficult to get them together at this time of the year for any further action.

The total for the approval of the Executors therefore, is $15,415.00, although we contemplate an expenditure of only $14, 415.00.

IN HONOR OF

MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. A.

AND THE ONE HUNDRED TWENTY EIGHT MEN

OF HIS COMMAND WHO FOR THIRTY FOUR HOURS

APRIL TWELVE - THIRTEEN, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED

SIXTY ONE, WITHSTOOD THE DESTRUCTIVE

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER AND

WITHDREW WITH THE HONORS OF WAR.

" ... THE WAR OF SECESSION BEGAN. HERE,

Erected under the bequest of E. M. C. A. Lawton, a daughter of Major Anderson. Accepted by Act of Congress, Approved May 11, 1928.

Inscription for the United Daughters of the Confederacy Tablet at Fort Sumter.

In reverential memory of the Confederate Garrison of Fort Sumter who during four years of continuous siege and constant assaults from April 1861 to February 1865 defended this harbor without knowing defeat or sustaining surrender.

This marker is placed by Charleston Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy 1929.

.....

MCMXIX

[Public Resolution—No. 41—70th Congress]

[H. J. Res. 177]

Joint Resolution Authorizing the erection of a flagstaff at Fort Sumter, Charleston, South Carolina, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to select a suitable site and to permit the executors of the estate of Eliza Mackintosh Clinch Anderson Lawton to erect on public grounds of the United States at Fort Sumter, Charleston, South Carolina, a flagstaff, with appropriate landscape and architectural setting, and to place in connection therewith a memorial commemorating the defense of the fort by General Robert Anderson. The design and materials of the flagstaff and memorial shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts. The United States shall be put to no expense in or by the erection of such flagstaff and memorial. Upon completion thereof the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to accept, on behalf of the United States, the flagstaff and memorial, in lieu of the legacy in the will of Eliza Mackintosh Clinch Anderson Lawton, providing for the erection of a statue of General Robert Anderson at Fort Sumter.

Approved, May 11, 1928.

COPY

September 10, 1929.

Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting today, favorably considered the design and specifications for the Major Anderson Memorial Flagpole, at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, and submit them to you herewith for your approval. It will be noted that they meet with the approval of the Executors of the Lawton Estate, and that Mount Airy (North Carolina) granite will be used for the pedestal. A copy of the Act of Congress authorizing the erection of this Memorial is also attached.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of War,

Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT J-1

COPY

September 10, 1926.

Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting today, favorably considered the design and specifications for the Major Anderson Memorial Flagpole, at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, and submit them to you herewith for your approval. It will be noted that they meet with the approval of the Museums of the Newton Estate, and that Mount Airy (North Carolina) granite will be used for the pedestal. A copy of the Act of Congress authorizing the erection of this Memorial is also attached.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of War,

Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT 1-I

COPY

September 12, 1929.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Mrs. Lawton, the daughter of Major Anderson of Fort Sumter fame, bequeathed to the United States $25,000 for a statue of her father to be erected at Fort Sumter. In connection with other bequests this Fort Sumter matter fell upon my shoulders. After talking the matter over with the Representative in Congress from the Charleston District, it seemed advisable to ask Congress to accept in lieu of a statue a flagpole with a medallion of Major Anderson and a suitable historical inscription. Fort Sumter has become a great place to visit. As many as four hundred people visit the island on many days during the season. The Fort, as you doubtless know, is in a ruined condition, but some parts of it are preserved and are well kept. There is a Coast Artillery station with one caretaker, and a lighthouse.

In order to carry out the plans (all of which have been developed with the assistance of the successive Army officers in charge of Fort Sumter and also in connection with the Commissioner of Lighthouses, who has jurisdiction over a part of the island) it is necessary to remove to another part of the grounds a small frame building used as a dwelling. This has been provided for at the expense of the bequest.

Congress has enacted legislation to provide for the change from a statue to a flagpole and has required that the plans be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts as preliminary to your consideration of them. The Commission has worked with the Executors of the Lawton Estate and with the Charleston architects selected to make the design for the flagpole. The Commission has also prepared an inscription which is acceptable to Representative Thomas S. McMillan, as representing the people of Charleston, and has also agreed to recommend that the United Daughters of the Confederacy be permitted to place a tablet with an approved inscription at the site of the sallyport of the Fort.

All of these plans and estimates and inscription are herewith submitted and I am instructed by the Executors to ask for your approval of them so that we can proceed. The estimates fall within the bequest and will leave a certain sum for landscape treatment between the flagpole and the water, plans for which will be submitted to you for your consideration when made.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Hon. James W. Good,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT J-2

EXHIBIT G-2

Washington, D.C.
Secretary of War,
Hon. James W. Good,

Sir:

Charles Moore,

Yours truly,

All of these plans and estimates and inscription are herewith submitted and I am instructed by the Governors to ask for your approval of them so that we can proceed. The estimates fall within the proposal and will leave a certain sum for landscape treatment between the flagpole and the water. Plans for which will be submitted to you for your consideration when made.

Congress has enacted legislation to provide for the change from a station to a flagpole and has required that the plans be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts as preliminary to your consideration of them. The Commission has worked with the Executors of the Lawton Estate and with the Charleston architects selected to make the design for the flagpole. The Commission has also prepared an inscription which is acceptable to Representative Thomas S. Monahan, as representing the people of Charleston, and has also agreed to recommend that the United Daughters of the Confederacy be permitted to place a tablet with an approved inscription at the site of the gallyport of the fort.

In order to carry out the plans (all of which have been developed with the assistance of the successive Army officers in charge of Fort Sumter and also in connection with the Commissioner of Lighthouses, who has jurisdiction over a part of the island) it is necessary to remove to another part of the grounds a small frame building used as a dwelling. This has been provided for at the expense of the bequest.

There is a Coast Artillery station with one officer, and a lighthouse in a ruined condition, but some parts of it are preserved and are well kept. island on many days during the season. The Fort, as you doubtless know, is become a great place to visit. As many as four hundred people visit the of Major Anderson and a suitable historical inscription. Fort Sumter has to ask Congress to accept in lieu of a statue a flagpole with a medallion representative in Congress from the Charleston District, it seemed advisable matter fell upon my shoulders. After talking the matter over with the erected at Fort Sumter. In connection with other bequests this Fort Sumter bequeathed to the United States $25,000 for a statue of her father to be Mrs. Lawton, the daughter of Major Anderson of Fort Sumter fame,

September 12, 1929.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

COPY

September 12, 1929.

My dear Senator McNary:

In accordance with your request, the Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, considered the question of selecting a landscape architect to design a park at Champoeg, Oregon, in connection with the proposed memorial building, to commemorate the winning of the Oregon country for the United States.

The Commission recommend for this work the appointment of Mr. S. Herbert Hare, of the firm of Hare and Hare, Landscape Architects and City Planners, 712 Huntzinger Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Hon. Charles L. McNary,
United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT K

COPY

September 12, 1929.

My dear Senator McNary:

In accordance with your request, the Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, considered the question of selecting a landscape architect to design a park at Champoeg, Oregon, in connection with the proposed memorial building, to commemorate the winning of the Oregon country for the United States.

The Commission recommend for this work the appointment of Mr. S. Herbert Hare, of the firm of Hare and Hare, Landscape Architects and City Planners, 712 Huntington Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Hon. Charles L. McNary,

United States Senate,

Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT K

C. HERRICK HAMMOND, President, Chicago
J. MONROE HEWLETT, 1st Vice-President, New York
WILLIAM J. SAYWARD, 2nd Vice-President, Atlanta

FRANK C. BALDWIN, Secretary, Washington
EDWIN BERGSTROM, Treasurer, Los Angeles
EDWARD C. KEMPER, Executive Secretary, Washington

RECEIVED
THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JUL 25 1929
NOTED

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
THE OCTAGON, 1741 NEW YORK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 23, 1929

Gentlemen:

The American Institute of Architects, at its Sixty-second Convention, held in Washington in April, adopted five resolutions concerning the architectural development of Washington which the Convention directed be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts, and others, by the Secretary of the Institute.

It would be appreciated if the five resolutions, which are respectfully submitted herein, might receive the consideration of the Commission of Fine Arts at its next meeting:

I.. Public Buildings Program:

Whereas, This program in its scope and in the manner of its execution promises to produce a notable group of Federal structures; therefore,

Be It Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects records its recognition and appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Chairman of the Public Buildings Commission, and of the Senate and House Committees in this great accomplishment; and

Be It Further Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects expresses its appreciation of the contributions of the offices of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and of the Municipal Architect to the plans for the Triangle Group and for the new Municipal Center.

II. Parks and Highways:

Whereas, A broad-gauge Public Buildings program has been developed for the national capital; and

Whereas, A correspondingly adequate park, parkway, playground and highway program is delayed for lack of authorization and appropriation; and

Whereas, Delay in launching the park program permits destruction of scenic features and tree-growth, and involves ultimate purchase only at greatly increased valuation; therefore

Be It Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects urges the early passage of such legislation as the Cramton Bill "for the comprehensive

development of the Park system of the District of Columbia and of the national capital region," and of bills authorizing desirable changes in the highway plan; together with the early development of plans for the Washington waterfront; and

Be It Further Resolved, That no more fitting tribute could be rendered to the memory of George Washington than the passage of legislation permitting the start and the maximum accomplishment before the 1932 Bi-centennial of the great plans for the city which he founded.

III. Appreciation of Personal Efforts:

Whereas, For over a quarter of a century representative men in the professions of architecture, city planning, landscape architecture, painting and sculpture have given generously of their time and talents toward the development of the national capital; therefore

Be It Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects records its recognition and appreciation of the professional service rendered without compensation on the McMillan Commission, on the successive Commissions of Fine Arts, on the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and on the Board of Architectural Consultants of the Treasury; and

Be It Further Resolved, That the Institute records its appreciation of the work of the various chapter groups contributing to the development of the Capital, especially the sustained efforts of the Washington architects in maintaining, in cooperation with the District Government, a weekly jury for the review of plans for private buildings.

IV. Private Buildings:

Whereas, It was the intent of the founders that Washington should be primarily the Federal City, and that private development should be based "on such conditions as thought reasonable by the President for regulating the materials and manners of the buildings and improvements generally"; and

Whereas, Predominance of the Capitol and of the Federal buildings generally is threatened by the advent of metropolitan commercial buildings of disproportionate height; and

Whereas, The immense Federal investment with consequent appreciation in value of private holdings warrants the expectation of adequate and harmonious private development; and

Whereas, the 1928 City Planning Conference adopted a resolution urging Congress and the municipal authorities to limit strictly the height of buildings in the Federal City; therefore,

Be It Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects places itself on record in support of the general principle that commercial buildings should be subordinated to government projects in the national capital; and

Be It Further Resolved, That the Institute urges a general review

of the Washington zoning regulations by the ablest specialists obtainable, under the joint direction of the Zoning Commission and the Park and Planning Commission, with a return to the maximum height limit of 110 feet, without set-back extension, as established in the original zoning ordinance; and

Be It Further Resolved, That in order to avert a critical situation in the unbalanced development of Pennsylvania Avenue, the Institute urges upon the President and the members of Congress the importance of immediate passage of the Shipstead-Luce Bill for the regulation of "the height and exterior design and construction of private and semi-public buildings in certain areas of the national capital."

The above resolution was passed with the amendment that at its next meeting (September 1929) the Board of the Institute should consider in detail the exact height limit and setback question. The mover of the qualifying resolution, stating that the intent was reduction, not increase, presented Resolution V, which was adopted:

V. "Whereas, Resolutions have been adopted, urging review of the Washington zoning regulations by the ablest specialists obtainable, under the direction of the Zoning and Planning Commissions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That, pending completion of such review, The American Institute of Architects in convention assembled, recommend that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia withhold all permits for constructions or projections above the 130-foot setback limit."

Very truly yours,

Frank C. Baldwin.
Secretary.

Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

FCB:fg

EXHIBIT

COPY

September 18, 1929.

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

Your letter of July 23d, addressed to the Commission of Fine Arts, received the attention of the Commission at their meeting on September 10, 1929.

The Commission noted carefully the Resolutions adopted at your recent convention in Washington concerning the architectural development of Washington, and wish to express to you their appreciation of the interest manifested by the American Institute of Architects in the development of the National Capital. The Commission heartily concur in these Resolutions:

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. Frank C. Baldwin, Secretary,
The American Institute of Architects,
The Octagon,
1741 New York Avenue,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT L-1.

COPY

September 16, 1929.

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

Your letter of July 23d, addressed to the Commission of Fine Arts, received the attention of the Commission at their meeting on September 10, 1929.

The Commission noted carefully the Resolutions adopted at your recent convention in Washington concerning the architectural development of Washington, and wish to express to you their appreciation of the interest manifested by the American Institute of Architects in the development of the National Capital. The Commission heartily concurs in these Resolutions:

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. Frank C. Baldwin, Secretary,
The American Institute of Architects,
The Octagon,
1741 New York Avenue,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT I-1.

RECEIVED
THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JUN 26 1929
NOTED

June 22, 1929.

Board of Directors,
United Masonic Temple, 13th & N.Y.Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

You are advised that the National Capital Park and Planning Commission has examined the plans for your proposed construction on Temple Heights, known as the Dean Tract, between Connecticut and Florida Avenues, with particular attention to the zoning regulations which would affect this construction.

We note that the monumental character of the composition is obtained by a high central motif dominating an open temple court occupying the top of the hill and lying to the south and in front of the elevated temple. This court is flanked by monumental buildings and beyond these the perimeter of the lot is developed in apartment houses. These surrounding structures are of such height that the elevated temple is seen to advantage only from the south approach at any nearby points, but will act as a crowning motif on the hill when seen from more distant points of the city.

The Planning Commission is not opposed in principle to motifs rising above the zoning limitations if parts of a monumental building occupying an ample site and situated at a reasonable distance from surrounding streets in the manner of the domes and spires which add to the skylines of many cities, - such exceptions from the zoning height limits are in fact anticipated and recognized in the existing zoning legislation, a very different situation from the elevation of groups of office buildings in the business sections of a city. Such projections, however, must always be considered on their individual merits, and in this particular case we believe it unfortunate that the elevated temple should so closely approximate, in design, proportions and dimensions, the Lincoln Memorial. While the whole design is a very distinguished conception, we believe that, when seen from a distance, the elevated temple would appear to the average visitor as a duplication of the Lincoln Memorial, and would be confusing to those who are familiar with this monument and its location only by photographs.

We would, therefore, suggest that the temple at the northerly end of the court be restudied, either in the manner of the many Roman temples

which occupy this same relation to a forecourt, a composition which would in all probability bring the project within the zoning limitations. If an elevated temple or other motif be adhered to, it should be restudied to avoid any possible confusion with the Lincoln Memorial and resubmitted if such restudy requires departure from the zoning regulations.

Very truly yours,

FOR THE COMMISSION:

MBM/md

M. B. MEDARY.

CC - Commission of Fine Arts
(envelope attached)

EXHIBIT M.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION.

PROPOSED UNITED MASONIC TEMPLE

By

C.W. [illegible] 2d, City Planner

May - 1929.

Appendix A

1. Zoning Height Limits.

The whole of the Dean Tract is zoned with a height limit of 90 feet. This limit must be interpreted in the light of the following paragraphs from the Zoning Regulations:

(a) Under Definitions (Section I):

"Height of Building: In the 110-foot, 90-foot and 60-foot height districts the height is the vertical distance from the level of the curb opposite the middle of the front of the building to the top of any inclosure wall or to the highest point of the roof;....."

(b) Under Section XI:

"90-foot district: In the district designated as the 90-foot district on the 'height map', no building shall exceed 90 feet in height, or eight stories in height. (As amended Nov. 22, 1923)."

(c) Under Section XIII:

"Height district exceptions:

"The foregoing requirements in the height district shall be subject to the following exceptions and regulations:

1. Grain elevators or gas tanks may be erected not to exceed 110 feet in height upon approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

2. The provisions of the act of June 1, 1910, as to spires, towers, domes, pinnacles, penthouses over elevator shafts, ventilation shafts, chimneys, smokestacks, and fire sprinkler tanks shall continue in full force and effect.

3. In the 90-foot and the 110-foot districts the maximum heights authorized above may be increased by not more than 5 feet if by such increased height the building may be made to conform to the height of an adjoining building heretofore erected.

4. The above limits are maximum limits, and no building shall exceed in height those limits imposed by

the act of Congress approved June 1, 1910, as amended February 21, 1925, regulating the height of buildings in the District of Columbia, or otherwise imposed by the building regulations.

5. Public or semipublic buildings of an institutional or monumental character may exceed the height regulations for the district in which such buildings are to be located when set back from the established building lines and all lot lines 1-foot for each foot of excess height.

6. Churches may be erected to a height in excess of that authorized in the district in which located upon the approval of the plans by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia."

The monumental building in question faces Florida Avenue on the line of 20th Street extended. The elevation of the curb on Florida Avenue at this point is 111.28. The elevation of the curb on Columbia Road at the northwest corner of the property is 163.61, and on 19th Street at the northeast corner is 129. The existing contour at the site of the Temple is between 170 and 175. The roof of the Capitol is at elevation 158.56.

The interpretation of exceptions 2, 5 and 6 have never been fully determined. The opinion of the Park and Planning Commission as regards the first of these, i.e. penthouses, towers, etc., has been expressed before. So far as I am aware no authoritative interpretation of the "one for one" provision of paragraph 5 has ever been made public. I should suppose that this meant that the 45 degree angle started at the curb level on the building or lot line rather than from a point 90 feet above the curb level. As to paragraph (6), so far as I know, it is yet to be determined as to when a temple is a church, or what is a church.

The designs submitted call for a temple on the high point - i.e., about elevation 170, (12 feet higher than the Capitol roof) - with a pyramidal base rising 100 feet above this point and surmounted by a structure which, in line and mass, is almost a duplicate of the Lincoln Memorial. This crowning temple rises about 76 feet above the base, or a total of some 176 feet above the natural ground level or to an elevation of about 346 feet above sea level. The head of the Indian on top of the Capitol is at elevation 378.

COPY

September 21, 1929.

Dear Mr. Corbett:

Your letter of September 6th, with accompanying blueprints, was brought to the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on September 10, 1929, together with other drawings prepared in your office showing the proposed development of the entire Dean Tract. After an examination of all these drawings and plans, the Commission of Fine Arts unanimously agreed with the Park and Planning Commission that these designs, if executed, would result in an unfortunate similarity between the Lincoln Memorial and the United Masonic Temple. This was apparent to the members of the Commission of Fine Arts when they examined a series of drawings not hitherto presented to them. The Commission realize that the Dean Tract is private property and subject to such development as the Masonic Fraternity may determine upon within existing legislation. This Commission, however, could not recommend a change in the existing law and regulations with the result of sanctioning a dominating structure which they felt would be out of harmony with the memorial buildings of the Government.

The Commission of Fine Arts is very sympathetic to a monumental development of the Dean Tract and they hope you will restudy the design so as to remove the objections which a consideration of all the drawings made apparent. The Commission further feel that you could accomplish this without any change in the present Zoning Law of the District of Columbia.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. Harvey Wiley Corbett,

130 West 42d Street,

New York, N.Y.

EXHIBIT M-2.

COPY

December 21, 1929.

Dear Mr. Corbett:

Your letter of September 6th, with accompanying blueprints, was brought to the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on September 10, 1929, together with other drawings prepared in your office showing the proposed development of the entire Dean Tract. After an examination of all these drawings and plans, the Commission of Fine Arts unanimously agreed with the Park and Planning Commission that these designs, if executed, would result in an unfortunate similarity between the Lincoln Memorial and the United Masonic Temple. This was apparent to the members of the Commission of Fine Arts when they examined a series of drawings not hitherto presented to them. The Commission realize that the Dean Tract is private property and subject to such development as the Masonic Fraternity may determine upon within existing legislation. This Commission, however, could not recommend a change in the existing law and regulations with the result of sanctioning a dominating structure which they felt would be out of harmony with the memorial buildings of the Government.

The Commission of Fine Arts is very sympathetic to a monumental development of the Dean Tract and they hope you will restudy the design so as to remove the objections which a consideration of all the drawings made apparent. The Commission further feel that you could accomplish this without any change in the present Zoning Law of the District of Columbia.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. Harvey Wiley Corbett,

150 West 42d Street,

New York, N.Y.

INCLOSURE M-2.

COPY

September 12, 1929.

Dear Colonel Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, were pleased to consider with you the proposed competition for sculpture for the Arlington Memorial Bridge, particularly the sculpture proposed at the Lincoln Memorial Plaza and at the entrance to the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway.

This Commission recommend that a competition be held to secure sculptors to work out, in consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts, the designs to be submitted to the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission for final approval. The object of the competition is to obtain the most satisfactory design and the highest quality of workmanship. This object can best be attained by asking a number of sculptors of established reputation both as designers and as technicians to submit photographs of their executed works. The Commission of Fine Arts, after consideration of such photographs, and having in mind the particular character of the requirements, can select a sculptor for each of the two groups. These sculptors would be required to work in harmony one with the other to produce a unified result.

The Commission therefore recommend that photographs of their executed work be requested from the following sculptors:

Mr. James E. Fraser, 328 East 42d Street, New York City,
Mr. C. Paul Jennewein, 538 Van Nest Avenue, New York City,
Mr. Leo Friedlander, 208 East 20th Street, New York City,
Mr. Walker Hancock, 207 East 17th Street, New York City,
Mr. Robert I. Aitken, 630 West 25th Street, New York City,
Mr. Hermon MacNeil, College Point, Long Island, New York,
Mr. Edward McCartan, 225 East 67th Street, New York City,
Mr. Berthold Nebel, Bible House, New York City,
Mr. John Gregory, 54 West 74th Street, New York City,
Mr. Edward F. Sanford, Jr., 185 Sixth Avenue, New York City,
Mr. Lee Lawrie, 1923 Lexington Avenue, New York City,
Mr. Henry Hering, 4 West 33d Street, New York City,
Mr. A. Stirling Calder, 11 East 14th Street, New York City.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d,
Executive and Disbursing Officer,
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT N

EXHIBIT X

Washington, D.C.
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission,
Executive and Disbursing Officer,
Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d,
Washington.

Dear Colonel Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1923, were pleased to consider with you the proposed competition for sculpture for the Arlington Memorial Bridge, particularly the sculpture proposed at the Lincoln Memorial Plaza and at the entrance to the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway.

This Commission recommend that a competition be held to secure sculptors to work out, in consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts, the designs to be submitted to the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission for final approval. The object of the competition is to obtain the most satisfactory design and the highest quality of workmanship. This object can best be attained by asking a number of sculptors of established reputation both as designers and as technicians to submit photographs of their executed works. The Commission of Fine Arts, after consideration of such photographs, can select a sculptor for each of the two groups. These sculptors would be required to work in harmony one with the other to produce a unified result.

The Commission therefore recommend that photographs of their executed work be requested from the following sculptors:

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Mr. C. Paul Jennewein, 838 Van West Avenue, New York City,
Mr. Leo Friedlander, 208 West 20th Street, New York City,
Mr. Walker Hancock, 207 East 17th Street, New York City,
Mr. Robert I. Aitken, 651 West 29th Street, New York City,
Mr. Herman MacNeil, College Point, Long Island, New York,
Mr. Edward McCartan, 265 West 67th Street, New York City,
Mr. Berthold Nebel, Bible House, New York City,
Mr. John Gregory, 64 West 74th Street, New York City,
Mr. Edward A. Sanford, Jr., 180 Sixth Avenue, New York City,
Mr. Lee Lawrie, 1928 Lexington Avenue, New York City,
Mr. Henry Hering, 4 West 58d Street, New York City,
Mr. [illegible] Sterling Calder, 11 East 14th Street, New York City,

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

COPY

September 12, 1929.

Dear Colonel Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, approved the design prepared by the architects of the Arlington Memorial Bridge and submitted by you for the treatment of the end of B Street, adjacent to the river.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d,
Executive and Disbursing Officer,
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT O.

COPY

September 12, 1929.

Dear Colonel Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, approved the design prepared by the architects of the Arlington Memorial Bridge and submitted by you for the treatment of the end of B Street, adjacent to the river.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d,
Executive and Disbursing Officer,
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT C.

COPY

September 27, 1929.

Dear General Cheatham:

The Commission of Fine Arts approve the revised design for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, prepared by the architect Mr. Lorimer Rich, embodying suggestions made by the Commission at their meeting on September 10, 1929. A print of the approved design is enclosed.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major General B. F. Cheatham,
The Quartermaster General,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT P

September 27, 1929.

Dear General Cheatham:

The Commission of Fine Arts approve the revised design for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, prepared by the architect Mr. Dorimer Rich, embodying suggestions made by the Commission at their meeting on September 10, 1929. A print of the approved design is enclosed.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, Yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major General H. F. Cheatham,
The Quartermaster General,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT F

COPY

September 17, 1929.

Dear Colonel Grant:

At your request, the Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, inspected the statue of Abraham Lincoln, in front of the District Court House. The statue is in a mutilated condition, several fingers being gone.

The matter was brought to the particular attention of Mr. Weinman, the sculptor member of the Commission, who stated that to attempt to repair the statue would make it appear in a worse condition than at present. The statue is in a state of disintegration and no repairs can save it. It has a certain historic value, and the only possible way to preserve that value is to place the statue in-doors. The Commission concur in these suggestions by the sculptor member.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d,
Director, Public Buildings and
Public Parks of the National Capital,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT Q

COPY

September 17, 1929.

Dear Colonel Grant:

At your request, the Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 10, 1929, inspected the statue of Abraham Lincoln, in front of the District Court House. The statue is in a mutilated condition, several fingers being gone.

The matter was brought to the particular attention of Mr. Weinman, the sculptor member of the Commission, who stated that to attempt to repair the statue would make it appear in a worse condition than at present. The statue is in a state of disintegration and no repairs can save it. It has a certain historic value, and the only possible way to preserve that value is to place the statue in-doors.

The Commission concur in these suggestions by the sculptor member.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d,
Director, Public Buildings and
Public Parks of the National Capital,
Washington, D.C.

MEMBRIM C

COPY

September 21, 1929.

Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 11, 1929, made a careful examination of the model of the proposed development of the Triangle; also of the plans for the individual buildings in so far as they have been presented for consideration.

The members of the Commission have been in consultation with the Board of Architectural Consultants on various occasions. At these meetings the projects have been fully and freely discussed, and while differences of opinion have developed the meetings have been altogether harmonious. The following report, therefore, is submitted in the most friendly fashion and with high respect for the members of the Board of Architectural Consultants. The criticisms contained herein are based on the profound conviction that the continuity in the architectural development of Washington, begun more than a century ago, on sound principles should be maintained. This opinion of the Commission is strengthened by the unfortunate examples of those buildings constructed at variance with those principles. Specifically, the Commission report as follows:

Large Court for the Triangle:

(a) The Commission of Fine Arts recommend the adoption of Plan A. The Commission prefer a plain hemicycle at the east end of the court, believing this gives the right emphasis.

(b) If the Board of Architectural Consultants strongly desire to retain the central motif as presented in Plan B, then a restudy should be made of the remainder of the east end of the court, in order to prevent the feeling of crowdedness showing in the plan.

(c) The Commission disapprove Scheme C.

Independent Establishments.

The Commission approve the design of the East Elevation for the Independent Establishments Building as presented.

Department of Justice Building.

The Commission approve the general plan of the building. The Commission favor the idea of the connecting buildings across Seventh and Ninth Streets; also the Commission believe the domes would be of added interest, though needing further study as to form and mass.

The treatment of the fountain may well be studied in connection with the treatment of the cross axis of the Mall.

The elevation of the north side of the Department of Justice Building

September 21, 1929.

Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on September 11, 1929, made a careful examination of the model of the proposed development of the Triangle; also of the plans for the individual buildings in so far as they have been presented for consideration.

The members of the Commission have been in consultation with the Board of Architectural Consultants on various occasions. At these meetings the projects have been fully and freely discussed, and while differences of opinion have developed the meetings have been altogether harmonious. The following report, therefore, is submitted in the most friendly fashion and with high respect for the members of the Board of Architectural Consultants. The criticisms contained herein are based on the profound conviction that the continuity in the architectural development of Washington, begun more than a century ago, on sound principles should be maintained. This opinion of the Commission is strengthened by the unfortunate examples of those buildings constructed at variance with those principles. Specifically, the Commission report as follows:

Large Court for the Triangle:

(a) The Commission of Fine Arts recommend the adoption of Plan A. The Commission prefer a plain hemicycle at the east end of the court, believing this gives the right emphasis.

(b) If the Board of Architectural Consultants strongly desire to retain the central motif as presented in Plan B, then a restudy should be made of the remainder of the east end of the court, in order to prevent the feeling of crowdedness showing in the plan.

(c) The Commission disapprove Scheme C.

Independent Establishments.

The Commission approve the design of the East Elevation for the Independent Establishments Building as presented.

Department of Justice Building.

The Commission approve the general plan of the building. The Commission favor the idea of the connecting buildings across Seventh and Ninth Streets; also the Commission believe the dome would be of added interest, though needing further study as to form and mass.

The treatment of the fountain may well be studied in connection with the treatment of the cross axis of the Mall.

The elevation of the north side of the Department of Justice Building

as submitted should be re-studied in connection with the Plan of the City of Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue, and the square on Pennsylvania Avenue. As one of the great departmental buildings of the Government, the Department of Justice building should more fully express its importance in contrast with office buildings.

Labor Department Building and Interstate Commerce Building.

The Commission of Fine Arts approve the plan for the Labor Department Building and the Interstate Commerce Commission Building, in so far as indicated in the blueprints presented.

Archives Building.

The Commission feel that the Archives Building, carried to the height necessary, is a disturbing element in the group as shown in the model. The Commission welcome the suggestion that Mr. John Russell Pope be called in as architectural adviser. They would regard his association with the general design highly advantageious to the project.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Honorable Andrew W. Mellon,

Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT R.

as submitted should be re-studied in connection with the Plan of the City of Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue, and the square on Pennsylvania Avenue. As one of the great departmental buildings of the Government, the Department of Justice building should more fully express its importance in contrast with office buildings.

Labor Department Building and Interstate Commerce Building.

The Commission of Fine Arts approve the plan for the Labor Department Building and the Interstate Commerce Commission Building, in so far as indicated in the blueprints presented.

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The Commission feel that the Archives Building, carried to the height necessary, is a disturbing element in the group as shown in the model. The Commission welcome the suggestion that Mr. John Russell Pope be called in as architectural adviser. They would regard his association with the general design highly advantageous to the project.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Honorable Andrew W. Mellon,

Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT K.

Jun 15, 2017